

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS****Soviet Union****Vol III No 162****21 August 1981****INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS****DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR**

Possible Nitze Appointment as Negotiator Hit [Ablamov]	AA 1
Bush Statements on Arms Control Criticized	AA 1
Weinberger Pursuing Militarist Course in Arms Race	AA 2
Report to Congress on Arms [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 16 Aug]	AA 2
Pentagon 'Oracle' [Drobkov in PRAVDA 18 Aug]	AA 3
Neutron Decision 'Challenge to Universal Peace' [NOVOYE VREMYA]	AA 4
Cypriot AKEL, Public Disturbed by Neutron Decision	AA 5
UK Support for Neutron Weapon Criticized	AA 6
NOVOYE VREMYA Views Space Weapons Ban Proposal [Stakh, No 33]	AA 6
Cosmonauts Favor Space Disarmament Proposal	AA 9
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Criticizes U.S. Approach to SALT [Semeyko, 19 Aug]	AA 10
Antinuclear Conference Opens in Tokyo 3 Aug	AA 12

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Libya Protests U.S. 'Aggressive' Action to UN	CC 1
Letter to Security Council	CC 1
Emergency OPEC Session Opens 19 Aug in Geneva	CC 1

SOUTH ASIA

Brezhnev, Tikhonov Greet Indian Counterparts	D 1
[PRAVDA 15 Aug]	
DRA Ambassador Mangal Praises USSR, Scores U.S.	D 1
Afghan Forces Smash PRC-Backed Terror Gang	D 1
[Shchedrov in PRAVDA 17 Aug]	
DRA Delegation Visits Uzbek Combine, Mine	D 2
[PRAVDA VOSTOKA 30 Jul]	
Briefs: Delhi Cultural Agreement	D 2

EASTERN EUROPE

Romania's Verdet Visits Moscow; Meets Tikhonov	F 1
Arrival in Moscow	F 1
Talks in Kremlin	F 1
U.S. Accused of 'Interfering' in Poland's Affairs [Rudnev]	F 1
Paris-Based 'Solidarity Committee' Investigated	F 2
[(Chabov) in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA]	
Meeting Commemorates Bulgarian Marxist Congress	F 3
GDR Planning Officials Visit Moldavia, Meet Gossu	F 4
[SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA 30 Jul]	
CSSR Energy-Saving Measures, Problems Viewed	F 4
[Biryukov, Parfenov in PRAVDA 6 Aug]	

WESTERN EUROPE

NATO Announces European Maneuvers for September	G 1
'Magic Sword' Maneuvers	G 1
GDR Protests 'Provocations' in West Berlin [PRAVDA 13 Aug]	G 1
Soviet Airmen Delegation Ends Visit to Sweden	G 2
[Sorokin in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 Aug]	
French Health Officials Ends Visit to Uzbek SSR	G 2

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

U.S. Naval Maneuvers, Libyan Incident Condemned	H 1
Military Behind Incident [Korionov in PRAVDA]	H 1
'International Provocation'	H 1
Fleet Exercises 'Provocations' [Lapin]	H 2
WPC Raps U.S. Over Incident	H 2
Al-Qadhdhafi Signs Aden Pact, Arrives in Ethiopia	H 3
Tripartite Agreement	H 3
Addis Ababa Arrival	H 3
Dismissal of U.S. Envoy to Saudi Arabia Examined	H 3
[Tarutin in PRAVDA 5 Aug]	
Soviet-Iraqi Friendship Celebrations Held in Riga [INA]	H 4

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

New USSR-Ethiopia Cooperation Pact Examined	J 1
[PRAVDA 13 Aug]	
Kuznetsov Receives Parliamentarians From Zaïre	J 1
Kazanskiy Replaced as Envoy to Upper Volta	J 1
[PRAVDA 8 Aug]	

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

U.S. Charged With Terrorism in Latin America [Artushenkov]	K 1
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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Zionist-Ukrainian Nationalist 'Alliance' Viewed [Sheremet]	R 1
Kirgiz Petroleum Supply Administration Renamed	R 1
[SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 7 Aug]	

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA Reports on Progress of Harvesting Work	T 1
CSA Reports on Hay Procurement Throughout USSR	T 2
Radio Reports Agricultural Developments 19-20 Aug	T 2
Reportage, Comment on Fieldwork Progress	T 3
RSFSR CSA Report	T 3
RSFSR Official Notes Progress	T 4
Belorussian Seminar	T 4
[SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 11 Aug]	
Kazakhstan Harvest [KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 13 Aug]	T 7

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Marshal Kutakhov Delivers Air Fleet Day Speech	V 1
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POSSIBLE NITZE APPOINTMENT AS NEGOTIATOR HIT

LD201154 Moscow TASS in English 1151 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Aug, TASS--TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

U.S. President Ronald Reagan, as reported by the newspaper BALTIMORE SUN, is considering the appointment of the notorious Paul Nitze as chief American negotiator to the talks with the Soviet Union on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe.

Paradoxically, this is the same Nitze who is a notorious opponent of disarmament, one of the most uncompromising advocates of the tough line in relation to the Soviet Union, according to the BALTIMORE SUN. He fiercely fought against the SALT II treaty and, being on the militaristic "Committee on the Present Danger", strongly opposed any measures to ease the arms race. Nitze, the favourite of the aggressive ultra-right circles in the United States, is pressing for the intensification of the arms race, for pursuing the policy for achieving military superiority.

It seems that the selection of Nitze was not accidental. This is another illustration of the militaristic mood which prevails in the U.S. administration. Earlier, no less frank advocates of the arms race were appointed "chief disarmament negotiators"--Eugene Rostow as director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and retired General Edward Rowny--as special representative for arms control and disarmament negotiations. Both of them call for overarming the United States before beginning any talks on arms control.

BALTIMORE SUN points out that it is Rostow who now recommends Nitze. Well, birds of a feather flock together. These facts show the worth of Washington's assurances of its striving for talks with the Soviet Union on problems of disarmament. In words they say one [thing], while appointing "gravediggers of disarmament." Public opinion, however, cannot be deceived.

BUSH STATEMENTS ON ARMS CONTROL CRITICIZED

LD201403 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] In an attempt somehow to justify Washington's irresponsible decision on serial production of neutron weapons and to weaken the mounting wave of world indignation at this dangerous decision, highly-placed figures in the Washington administration have been resorting to various demagogic ploys and maneuvers. There is no other way of viewing the utterances by U.S. Vice President Bush who, when addressing the congress of the Veterans of Foreign Wars association could find nothing better than to place responsibility at the door of the Soviet Union for the policy of building up arms which is being pursued by Washington. The American vice president similarly turns facts on their heads when he asserts that, as distinct from the Soviet Union, for Washington there is nothing more important than peace and that nobody wants arms control more than the United States.

If this is so, why has the U.S. administration rejected and why does it continue to reject numerous Soviet peace initiatives with a persistence which deserves to be put to better use? Why, for instance, has the Reagan administration buried the Soviet-American SALT II agreement which was worked out by three preceding administrations, including two Republican ones? Why has Washington not responded in any way to the draft convention submitted more than 3 years ago at the United Nations by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for banning the production, stockpiling, development or use of nuclear neutron weapons?

In light of the increasing number of steps by the Reagan administration to build up U.S. military potential and to unleash an unprecedented nuclear arms race, the reason why is becoming clear.

In this fit of demagogic rhetoric the U.S. vice president demands that Soviet troops leave Afghanistan. In doing this he is consciously ignoring the fact that the limited contingent of Soviet troops is in Afghanistan temporarily at the request of the legitimate Government of Afghanistan merely to render aid to that country in repelling external aggression. He is also ignoring the fact that the aggression is being openly supported and directed by Washington, which was stated outright by none other than U.S. President Reagan himself.

So, if the United States really wanted to settle the situation which has occurred regarding Afghanistan, then it would have to cease interference in that country's internal affairs. It is not the Soviet Union but rather the present Washington administration, set on a course of world hegemony and whipping-up of international tension, which bears responsibility for the aggravation of the situation surrounding Afghanistan, Kampuchea, the Near East and other areas of the world.

WEINBERGER PURSUING MILITARIST COURSE IN ARMS RACE

Report to Congress on Arms

PM201676 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Aug 81 p 3

[Text] Washington, 15 Aug (TASS)—Following Washington's militarist policy of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union, the United States and also its NATO allies and Japan are implementing an unprecedented program to build up their war machine. This is evidenced by the report which U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has sent to the American Congress.

According to the Pentagon chief's figures, military spending increased by approximately 5 percent a year in real terms in 1980 and 1981 in the United States and by an average of 2.5-3.5 percent in the remaining members of the North Atlantic bloc. As is known, the military budget of the United States alone for the next fiscal year is planned at \$226.3 billion. Over the next 5 years Washington intends to spend, in all, \$1.5 trillion for military purposes.

Weinberger's report states that the NATO countries and Japan maintain more than 5 million servicemen under arms and are ready to enlist a further 7 million reservists and civilian personnel for military service. In addition to the American troops stationed in West Europe on a permanent basis, combat hardware for more than two divisions, which it is planned to transfer quickly from the United States, is stockpiled in that region. Furthermore, according to the document's data, plans are being drawn up to deploy arms for a further three American divisions on the territory of the West European allies.

In addition to the buildup of combat potential, the United States is trying to get its partners to further expand the military infrastructure--to construct barracks, airfields, hangars and other military projects. The Pentagon document reports that the United States has received an "agreement in principle" from the Governments of the FRG, Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg to provide general backup services for the American Armed Forces in those countries in the event of war.

Despite the facts cited, however, the head of the U.S. military department maintained that the NATO members' militarist efforts are still "inadequate" and "all the allies, including the United States, must do more." He demanded, in particular, a considerable increase in the potential of means of waging chemical warfare, an increase in the firepower of the navies and the modernization of military radio engineering facilities. Weinberger tried to justify his demands with references to the mythical "Soviet military threat."

The Pentagon chief's report leaves us in no doubt that R. Reagan's administration intends to continue the adventurist course of achieving world supremacy.

'Pentagon 'Oracle'

PM201535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 81 p 5

[V. Drobkov "Sketch": "Oracle With Bomb"]

[Text] There are many ways of predicting coming events. The ancient Greek oracles listened to the rustling of leaves from an old olive tree or to the babbling of a brook in order to hear the voices of the gods. Medieval mystics gazed into "crystal balls" and exerted themselves in the quest for the "philosopher's stone." The shamans disemboweled sacrificial animals in order to determine the zigzags of destiny in their entrails. Modern fortune-tellers use crushed bat claws, infusions of enchanted herbs, ancient mirrors, cards and coffee grounds.

We have no accurate statistics as to how many palmists and fortunetellers there are per square mile of U.S. territory. However, there can be no doubt that this ancient craft is flourishing on that side of the Atlantic. Evidence of this is provided not only by the different fantasies and fabrications which regularly appear in the American newspapers, but also by the bold statements emanating from the White House. In this field too the present Republican administration is seeking to go one better than its predecessors, predicting now a rapid and inevitable "decline of communism," and now, on the contrary, a "communist expansion" in virtually all corners of the world.

Mr Caspar Weinberger, secretary of defense, is one of the most distinguished in the field of such predictions. Whether he is unusually sensitive in hearing the rustle of the leaves in the White House's "rose garden," whether he possesses the secret of preparing a prophetic brew from frogs' legs or whether he simply does not like instant coffee and has plenty of coffee grounds every morning, his prophecies are particularly weighty in Washington.

After all, it was he, Weinberger, who stated some months ago that the Carter administration's renunciation of the production of the neutron bomb was a mistake and that he could not imagine how the West Europeans could avoid having it deployed on their territory. What a fuss was then made on both sides of the Atlantic! The NATO partners accused Washington of being reluctant to consult with the allies and of having an unpredictable political line. In the American capital itself Secretary of State Alexander Haig hurried to disavow Weinberger's statement and rapidly telegraphed to Western Europe that the defense secretary was only expressing his "personal opinion" and that his words should not be regarded as the official U.S. position.

Did Haig then know that in a few months' time he would have to disavow not the defense secretary's words but his own diplomatic dispatch? In early August the prophecy was fulfilled with devastating accuracy in the official White House decision on the commencement of full-scale production of neutron warheads for Lance missiles and shells for howitzers deployed in Western Europe.

Students of Washington's customs saw in the fulfillment of the defense secretary's prediction all but a personal victory for him over his closest colleagues in the President's entourage and a "defeat" for the secretary of state, who did not want to shock Western Europe with the neutron phantom just now. Weinberger is becoming Reagan's main adviser on security questions, military matters and even foreign policy--that is the whisper in the capital's corridors of power. Malicious tongues joke that the latter-day shaman could soon be receiving as victims his competitors in the struggle for influence over the President. That is to say, they will be used to provide the requisites for fortunetelling.

Meanwhile, Caspar Weinberger himself is unwilling to rest on his laurels. He strikes while the iron is hot. He is demanding new arms appropriations and demanding that Western Europe, Japan and Canada match Washington's efforts. As NEWSWEEK was told recently by a White House employee, Weinberger's attitude toward the allies is not very complimentary. He simply wants to "ram down their throats" the new weapons systems, the magazine indicates.

The Pentagon chief is revelling in the "spotlight," finding himself suddenly the center of general attention. He is giving interviews, making statements, holding press conferences and publishing articles. "On the morning of 11 August," a New York TIMES correspondent says, admiring the defense secretary's activeness, "he gave three television interviews to three major television companies, interviews for West German and British television and other interviews."

What does he seek to do into his viewers, listeners and readers, this defense secretary who has been described by American observer Robert Kaiser as a "cannon broken loose from its lashings on board Reagan's ship of state"?

Speaking on FRG television, Weinberger made a stunning revelation which can surely be compared to a proposal to put out a fire with kerosene. "Neutron warheads," he stated, "help to relax the situation and preserve peace." Casually repeating the U.S. promise to consult with the allies if it comes to the deployment of neutron weapons in Europe, the Pentagon chief then stated, without beating about the bush: "They will certainly have to be used there if catastrophe strikes central Europe." In other words, consultations are consultations but neutron bombs will "certainly" be exploded in Western Europe if the United States ever puts into play there its scenario for a "limited nuclear war."

In the Washington POST Weinberger launched into print in an article rather resembling a paid advertisement, only what was being extolled was not automobile tires or a cure for baldness, but neutron warheads. According to the secretary they will be all but a guarantee against the use of nuclear weapons in Europe. The protests by West Europeans themselves against the neutron bomb are, according to Weinberger, the result of...a "well-prepared propaganda campaign led by Moscow." Well, so you cannot fool the secretary! He knows for certain that the millions of West European signature on demands for a ban on the barbaric weapon which kills people while preserving their property for the aggressor were put there by the notorious "hand of Moscow," that the same "hand" is holding mass demonstrations of opponents of nuclear war in the streets of the cities in Britain, the FRG, Italy, the Netherlands and Belgium. That same hand (oh, horrors!) is putting into the mouths of authoritative Western politicians bitter words of dissatisfaction and condemnation of Washington's reckless actions.

Thus nothing is concealed from the eagle eye of the oracle in the five-sided Pentagon. He can see the White House's future decisions, the disgrace of his closest rivals, the allies' weaknesses and "Moscow's intrigues." Whatever Weinberger may tell fortunes about, his appeals are always in the same tone: arm, arm, arm.... There is only one thing he keeps quiet about: What all this will lead to.... But the peoples know the dangers of the Pentagon's fortunetelling.

NEUTRON DECISION 'CHALLENGE TO UNIVERSAL PEACE'

LD201412 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 20 Aug 81

[TASS] Moscow, 20 Aug, TASS--The foreign affairs weekly NEWS TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] describes President Reagan's decision to begin the full-scale production of neutron weapons as a "challenge to universal peace and to all mankind."

"The neutron bomb has been designated to the European theatre of war," the weekly says, "like the Eurostrategic Pershing II missiles and Tomahawks. And they, in turn, are needed for fulfilment of the doctrine of 'limited' nuclear war in Europe.... It is said in Washington that the neutron bomb will be kept in the United States for the time being or rather until the moment when it is possible to persuade the Atlantic allies or at least some of them to accept the Transatlantic 'gift'. The gift of the Greeks. In any case the American Lance missiles and M-110-ag howitzers, which can be equipped with neutron warheads, have long been in Western Europe and seem to be waiting for their new fatal warheads."

Washington plans to condemn Western Europe to a nuclear holocaust and Western Europe should obediently accept this fate and even express gratitude.... But is only Europe threatened by the advocates of the neutron weapons? They are meant not only for the old world. They are meant for the entire world. The Pentagon, for instance, does not rule out the possibility of the deployment and use of the neutron bomb in the Middle and Far East as well. Thus, there is every reason to believe that this bomb can also be used by the Rapid Deployment Force, the interventionist police corps, which is entrusted with armed intervention wherever Washington regards its 'vital interests' are infringed. Weinberger, the United States defence secretary, himself confirmed that neutron weapons will be used everywhere in the world. Mobile, compact and efficient they seem to be designed for the use of the aggressor, interventionist and terrorist."

CYPRIOT AKEL, PUBLIC DISTURBED BY NEUTRON DECISION

NC202011 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1730 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Dear listeners: U.S. President Reagan's decision to proceed with the production of the neutron weapon has encountered a growing wave of protests everywhere throughout the world. In countries where the U.S. Pentagon has deep roots the protests are particularly strong, our commentator writes. Cyprus is among these countries. Although from the point of view of area Cyprus is not a big country, its military and strategic importance for the United States and NATO is exceptional because of its favorable geographical position. The former British colonialists had this in mind and they secured for their own use about 100 square miles of Cypriot territory where they have built their war bases. The United States has specifically chosen these bases.

Our commentator adds: The Pentagon's penetration into the British bases on Cyprus did not begin today. But in recent years it has become very broad. For this reason the Cypriots have been very much disturbed--and rightly so--by Washington's decision to proceed with the mass production of the neutron bomb, as well as by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger statement over West German television that in case of need this weapon can be transferred to areas of conflict.

Cyprus is exactly within the delicate Near and Middle East region which is one the probable areas of war confrontation referred to by Weinberger. The likely transfer of the neutron weapon there--including Cyprus as well--is also realized on the island and not only there. Being conscious of the danger to the republic, the broad circles of the Cypriot democratic public have objected to the [words indistinct] new round of the nuclear arms race and demanded the outlawing of the neutron weapon.

A special statement by the AKEL [Restorative Party of the Working People] Central Committee describes this weapon as the most barbarous weapon of our era because it is destined for the mass extermination of the civilian population. The statement rightly stresses the devilish role of the British bases on Cyprus and makes an appeal for the intensification of the struggle for their abolition.

This duty is not easy but its successful outcome would largely affect the future of the island as well as the peaceful and fair solution of the Cyprus problem. But apart from this, now it is most obvious that Britain is the sole partner of the United States in Western Europe that is obediently following Washington's expansionist foreign policy. One of the latest examples is London's (?decision) to place at the disposal of the Pentagon the Diego Garcia islands in the Indian Ocean. One should not rule out that the British war bases on Cyprus will be placed in the future at the absolute disposal of the U.S. war machine--bases which are even today being widely used by the Pentagon.

Our commentator concludes: The way that things now stand, this is realized in Cyprus.

UK SUPPORT FOR NEUTRON WEAPON CRITICIZED

LD201752 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] London, 20 Aug, TASS--U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger has arrived here on a three-day visit. He will have talks with his British counterpart, John Nott, first and foremost on the Reagan administration's recent decision to launch the full-scale production of neutron weapons, the news agency PRESS ASSOCIATION reports.

Observers do not expect any surprises from the visit. It is common knowledge that the Tory government obediently follows in the wake of Washington's aggressive course and is prepared to support any militarist idea of the White House, however adventurist it might be. In particular, London vigorously advocates the development of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. In addition, the British Conservative government not only enthusiastically supported Washington's plans for establishing interventionist Rapid Deployment Forces but also voiced its readiness to take part in those forces, intended to suppress the national-liberation movements and to intervene in "flash points" all over the world.

As for the decision on neutron weapons, it follows from the statements of Whitehall spokesmen that the Conservative government is in complete "solidarity" with Washington's stand regardless of the strong protests of the broadest sections of the British public.

Weinberger and Nott are also expected, according to PRESS ASSOCIATION, to examine the latest aggravation of the situation in the Middle East caused by the act of piracy of the U.S. Air Force against Libyan planes.

NOVOYE VREMYA VIEWS SPACE WEAPONS BAN PROPOSAL

PM211041 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 33, 14 Aug 81 pp 5-6

[G. Stakh article: "Space Must Be Peaceful"]

[Text] The Soviet Union has put forward an important new initiative. Its aim is to prevent the arms race from spreading to outer space and to prevent space from becoming a source of exacerbated relations between states.

USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko has sent a letter to the UN secretary general proposing the inclusion on the agenda for the next, 36th UN General Assembly session, which opens in New York on 15 September, of the question of "the Conclusion of a Treaty Banning the Deployment of Any Kind of Weapons in Outer Space." A Soviet draft treaty on this question is appended to the letter. The USSR proposes that states undertake not to put in near-earth orbit devices carrying any kind of weapons, not to install such weapons on celestial bodies and not to deploy them in any other way, including deployment on reusable piloted spaceships either of an existing type or of other types which may emerge in future. The treaty provides for a commitment not to destroy, damage, disrupt the normal functioning or change the flight trajectory of space vehicles belonging to other states party to the treaty, provided that such vehicles have been put into orbit in strict accordance with the requirements indicated. In accordance with the Soviet draft treaty its participants will use space devices--guided by the principles of international law, including the UN Charter--in the interests of maintaining peace and security and developing cooperation and mutual understanding.

The topicality of the new Soviet proposal is obvious. The United States and its allies, in launching an arms race on an unprecedented scale, are allotting an important role to outer space. Certain circles in Washington believe that the deployment of new armaments in space is one way of achieving U.S. and NATO military superiority over the socialist states.

In recent years people across the ocean have been planning the creation of a whole series of space-based weapons intended to attack targets in space, in the atmosphere and on the ground. The U.S. military department has been allocated substantial resources for the creation of laser weapons, which they propose to install on space devices. The Pentagon associates particularly far-reaching plans for the military exploitation of space with the potentials offered by the reusable shuttle, one of which was launched for the first time in April 1981. It is planned to use such ships to send into space on a regular basis improved, powerful "spy satellites," military communications and navigation satellites and other military devices, in particular for troop control.

Pentagon specialists are examining plans for using the shuttle to deploy space military bases with antisatellite weapons (beam and missile weapons) and an antisatellite mine installation and also for creating major space-based antimissile systems. They are also discussing the possibilities of using the shuttle to carry nuclear weapons, as a kind of space bomber. The Pentagon strategists' fantasies go so far that they would like to use the shuttle as an antisatellite system, instruct it to "inspect" foreign satellites in orbit and then remove them from orbit and even return them to earth in the ship's freight compartment. In other words, some people would not mind taking on the role of a kind of self-styled world space gendarme.

The experience of space exploration convinces us that U.S. hopes for establishing dominance in space are illusory. Equally hopeless are the American strategists' calculations on changing in favor of the United States the established approximate balance of military forces on earth by means of a scientific and technical "spurt" in space. However, the danger is that the implementation of Washington's military space plans and the saturation of space with ultra-new types of weapons may pave the way for a new spiral in the arms race, including a race for space-based weapons.

It would be a dangerous error to suppose that if combat facilities appear in outer space, space alone will be the firing range and "battlefield," in the spirit of science fiction. The purely "earthward" orientation of the space arms being developed and created in the United States is obvious. The militarization of space would only step up the threat of nuclear conflict with all its terrible consequences for mankind. That threat increases in connection with the fact that military space programs are accompanied by the adoption into Washington's "arsenal" of doctrines and concepts which preach the permissibility and acceptability of nuclear war and the "legitimacy" of the use of nuclear weapons. Of course, all this is arousing concern among the UN member states and the world public.

By virtue of the specific features of space research and the development of space technology the demilitarization of space has proved to be associated with the problem of limiting the arms race and of disarmament, particularly in the nuclear sphere. The main technical means of space research--powerful rocket systems--have become the main vehicle for nuclear weapons both in earth orbit and over intercontinental distances.

That is why, in 1958 at the very beginning of the space age, the Soviet Union proposed to the United Nations that agreement be reached on banning the use of outer space for military purposes, based on strict consideration of the principle of equal security and on not permitting any side to gain military advantages. At the same time the Soviet proposal made provision for the elimination of U.S. foreign military bases from which nuclear weapons (bombers and medium-range missiles) were targeted on the USSR and the other socialist states. At that time only the military space ambitions of the United States and its allies and their desire for superiority over the socialist countries prevented the commencement of full demilitarization of that new sphere of man's activity.

In subsequent years the USSR advocated and continues to advocate turning space into an arena of peaceful cooperation. As a result of our country's efforts, supported by peace-loving states, international agreements limiting military activity in space in a number of salients have been elaborated and concluded.

In accordance with the treaty banning nuclear weapons tests (1963), space was barred for test explosions of nuclear weapons. The outer space treaty (1967) makes provision for an important international legal commitment not to put into earth orbit devices carrying nuclear or any other type of mass-destruction weapon, not to install such weapons on celestial bodies and not to deploy them in space by any other means. In accordance with this treaty the creation of military bases, installations and fortifications, the testing of any types of weapons and the holding of military maneuvers on the moon or other celestial bodies are banned. These provisions on the complete demilitarization of the earth's natural satellite and other celestial bodies were made more specific and developed in the agreement on the moon elaborated at the United Nations on the USSR's initiative and approved by the UN General Assembly in 1979.

A useful measure along the path of limiting the military use of space was the conclusion in 1977, on the USSR's initiative, of the convention banning the military or other hostile use of means of modification of the natural environment. The parties to this convention pledged not to use the deliberate control of natural processes to destroy, damage or inflict harm on other states. This international agreement also covers methods of modifying near-earth space for military purposes. It bans the use of space to affect the earth's natural environment.

Important provisions aimed at limiting military activity in space are provided for by agreements between the USSR and the United States on strategic arms limitation. The agreements on limiting ABM systems, SALT I and SALT II (if that treaty were implemented) limit the sides' numbers of launch installations for ICBMs and SLBMs and the number of anti-missile missiles and thereby limit the means of using space for military purposes. These agreements also enshrine certain limitations with respect to specific military space facilities. Thus under the ABM treaty the USSR and the United States pledged not to create, test or deploy space-based ABM systems or components, while the SALT II treaty provides for a similar commitment by the sides with respect to means of putting into near-earth orbit nuclear weapons or other types of mass destruction weapons including missiles in partial orbit.

However, all these agreements do not exclude the possibility of the deployment in space of types of weapons which do not come under the definition of weapons of mass destruction. As a result the danger of the militarization of outer space persists and has recently been increasing.

In view of this the USSR has taken steps in other directions with a view to further reducing the possibility of the military use of space. Since 1975 a Soviet proposal on banning the development and production of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons has been under examination at the United Nations and the Disarmament Committee. Possible accords in this sphere could cover new weapons systems intended for use in, from or via space. However, the United States and its NATO allies refuse to hold businesslike talks on this problem.

A proposal by the USSR and other socialist states on ending the production of nuclear weapons and reducing stockpiles with their eventual complete elimination has been on the conference table in the Disarmament Committee since February 1979. In the process of nuclear disarmament it is planned to eliminate delivery vehicles for these weapons, including strategic ballistic missiles. It is clear that the attainment of such an agreement would make it possible to find a radical solution to the problems of ensuring the peaceful use of space. However, the NATO states are in essence sabotaging the discussion of that proposal.

Also in the sphere of limiting the military use of space was the holding of USSR-U.S. talks in 1978-79 on the question of antisatellite systems. However, these talks were also frozen by the American side.

Next year mankind will mark the 25th anniversary of the start of space exploration, the path for which was opened up by the launch in the Soviet Union of the world's first artificial earth satellite. The use of outer space already brings people great benefits in such spheres as communications, the study of the earth's natural resources, meteorology, navigation and much more.

Soviet scientists and specialists generously share the results of their achievements in space with scientists and scientific institutions in other states. This cooperation is carried out on a multilateral basis through the United Nations and various international organizations, and also on a bilateral basis with a whole series of states. Important research has been carried out by international crews on board the Soviet Salyut space stations and Soyuz ships.

On the basis of its experience with such international cooperation, the Soviet Union proposes a reasonable, peaceful alternative to military rivalry in space. Advocating curbing the arms race everywhere--on earth and in outer space--the USSR strives to prevent the militarization of space and to preserve it as a zone of peaceful use and exploration by man.

The new Soviet proposal opens up an important salient for ensuring the peaceful utilization of space through the efforts of all the UN states. The conclusion of the treaty proposed by the USSR would close one of the main channels for the military use of space. This measure will undoubtedly promote the creation of greater trust in relations between states, above all between major states which launch space devices.

The Soviet proposal's implementation accords with the interests of all states, regardless of whether or not they participate directly in space research or enjoy the fruits of the achievements of science and technology in this sphere.

COSMONAUTS FAVOR SPACE DISARMAMENT PROPOSAL

LD181520 Moscow TASS in English 1456 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Aug, TASS--The Soviet proposal to conclude a treaty banning the placing of weapons of any types in outer space seems very timely and important to me and to all of my comrades cosmonauts," a TASS correspondent was told by Boris Volynov, pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR. It is important not to allow the militarisation of outer space in any form, not only from the viewpoint of preserving and strengthening peace on earth, but for an even fuller use of outer space in the interests of all people on Earth."

The cosmonaut recalled the great benefits of space exploration and observation from outer space for terrestrial science and technology. How helpful they are in the resolution of purely terrestrial problems.

"Already now the exploration of our planet by means of spaceships has created a new branch in science -- cosmic earth studies, Volynov said. "The potentialities of cosmonautics in the scientific exploration of natural resources and their application in the economy are practically inexhaustible. The resolution of many global problems directly depends on successes in the exploration and large-scale use of outer space. But I stress, only for peaceful purposes."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CRITICIZES U.S. APPROACH TO SALT

PM201225 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Aug 81 p 3

[By candidate of military sciences L. Semeyko: "Washington Blocking the Talks"]

[Text] The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries see it as their central foreign policy task to overcome the present acute tension--which in turn brings to the fore the problem of limiting and ending the arms race. In this connection special significance attaches to the need to resume the Soviet-American SALT talks. As regards timing, the USSR advocates their immediate continuation. "The risk of nuclear conflict increases with every day lost for talks"--this is the grim reality pointed out by the USSR Supreme Soviet in the appeal "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World." An extremely clear position, it takes into consideration the tremendous significance of the time factor both in politics and in the development of new types of mass-destruction weapons which could seriously hamper and even make impossible their control and their concerted limitation.

Unfortunately, this cannot be said of the position of the United States, which is blocking the said talks. Before Reagan acceded to power, when he was forced to take account of the opinion of broad circles of the American public, he promised to begin talks with the USSR immediately. As early as January, however, Defense Secretary Weinberger specified: The preparations for SALT will take "about 6 months." That period has expired and now Rostow, the new head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, is postponing U.S. readiness to resume the talks until a time "not earlier than the beginning of next March." These are obvious delaying tactics.

It is not just a matter of the delay, which in itself reflects Washington's reluctance to continue actively the SALT process. The chief thing is the underlying processes in American politics and the very philosophy, so to speak, of the Reagan administration's approach to strategic arms limitation. Secretary of State Haig spoke in mid-July--after many months when SALT had been mentioned only in passing in the United States and exclusively in tough tones. For the first time, albeit in general outline, he set forth the principles of policy in the arms control sphere to which America intends to adhere at the SALT talks. The speech also contained the thesis of U.S. "interest" in the talks. Some Western commentators even perceived in this a certain softening of the U.S. position. But is this so? It is a question of a tactical move. The intention was clearly, first, to somehow reassure the NATO allies who have long been insisting on the resumption of the Soviet-American talks. Second, it was intended to somewhat reduce the intensity of antimilitarist feeling both inside and outside the United States. At the same time [it was intended to use] tough expressions--and the speech contained more than enough of them--to make it clear to militarist forces in the United States that the SALT talks would in no way threaten the overall policy of increasing military confrontation.

The last point is the most important: While verbally acknowledging the advisability of accords in the SALT sphere, the U.S. administration in fact comes out against them. This is evidenced by the principles of arms control as the Americans see them. It is also indicated by specific U.S. actions aimed at fueling international tension.

To characterize Haig's "principles" in brief, they amount to one thing: "arm, and arm again." Only arming can ensure disarmament--this paradoxical thesis forms the basis of the Americans stance. American arms control principles amount in essence to the principles of undermining SALT. This is indicated by their content.

The first principle is: "Arms control must supplement military programs." As you can see, the priorities are clear. Arms limitation and reduction are, according to Haig only supplementary to the main thing--the arms race. While stating that "in the important correlation between armaments and arms control we must not turn everything upside down," the secretary of state in fact carries out precisely that acrobatic trick.

What for? It is stated that the United States must ensure its national security. But is it not clear that the arms race is ultimately capable only of undermining that security, that the path to real security in the nuclear age can only lie in disarmament and that priority attention must therefore be devoted to disarmament? "On this most important question," Senator G. Hart, a member of the Senate Armed Services Committees states, "there is a great gulf between theory and practice, between the intentions and the statements of the Reagan administration." This gulf is no accident. By acting "from a position of strength" and threatening a still more dangerous buildup in military might, Washington would like to make the USSR accept arms limitation terms which would ensure U. S. superiority. That is gambling on blackmail. It is, in effect, a renunciation of the formerly agreed principle of equality and identical security as the only possible basis for talks. But it is also a course of undermining the SALT process, since Washington is well aware of the Soviet Union's position, expressed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev: "We will not make an agreement which would give the United States a unilateral advantage. There must be no illusions on that score."

The second principle is: "We will strive for agreements which make peace in the world more reliable by means of strengthening the deterrent potential," A. Haig states. Thus SALT agreements must, you see, strengthen (!) the "deterrent potential" (read: U.S. military might), not limit it. In other words, not only U.S. military programs but SALT agreements too are to be placed at the service of the arms race for the sake of gaining strategic superiority.

The third principle is: "In seeking arms control we will bear in mind the Russians behavior on a global scale in general." To put it more simply, talks could even be broken off (as has already happened more than once in other spheres of disarmament) if the United States does not like something about the "Russians' behavior." The USSR, it seems, must obediently fulfill the "rules of conduct" in the international arena laid down by America in order not to arouse Washington's wrath.

The Reagan administration is now elevating the principle of "linkage" to the rank of a high priority in order, on the one hand, to attempt to exert the maximum pressure on the USSR, and on the other hand to give itself an opportunity to break off talks at any moment or to take a still tougher line at the talks! "We warned you," they will say.... In any case, Rostow has already "warned" that the situation in Poland and Afghanistan could, you see, jeopardize the commencement of talks next March. But this kind of "linkage" is no way to resolve either SALT talks or to normalize Soviet-American relations in general. If these relations in the words of Assistant Secretary of State L. Eagleburger "are still the most important element in U.S. foreign policy," it would seem necessary to find a more suitable tone, discarding the unsuitable ones. But this requires realism in assessing the world situation.

The fourth principle is: Haig is demanding a striving for "effective means" of verifying agreements and "machinery for observing them." This would seem a reasonable principle since the reliable monitoring of the execution of agreements is undoubtedly necessary. But even here there is a caution-provoking feature: "The answer to the question of whether the Russians are prepared to meet us half way in this sphere will determine the degree of progress in arms control in the eighties," Haig states. This is nothing but a hint that the question of monitoring, according to the U.S. approach, may again welcome a stumbling block in the way of talks. The course toward obstructing any agreement can always be adopted by the U.S. side on the pretext of "unsatisfactory" conditions for monitoring the observance of agreements. This is not the path to the success of SALT.

The principle of equality and identical security--and this principle in the strategic arms limitation talks was agreed on by the USSR and the United States as far back as 1972 and remains in force to this day--is missing from Haig's "principles." This, essentially, symbolizes the general direction of U.S. policy in the strategic arms limitation sphere--a course not toward lowering the level of the military-strategic equilibrium which has emerged between the USSR and the United States, but toward gaining superiority.

Haig asserts that SALT talks are "one means of restoring the balance of the forces" which, allegedly are acquiring a preponderance in the Russian's favor.

However, this unsubstantiated assertion in no way tallies with U.S. leaders' other statements to the effect that an approximate military-strategic equilibrium exists between the United States and the USSR. The U.S. administration is striving to "restore" not equilibrium but the strategic superiority which the United States has lost.

President R. Reagan's decision to begin production of the neutron weapon, which caused a storm of indignation throughout the world, was aimed at this. This decision illuminates particularly vividly the hypocrisy of Washington's assertions on the intention to seek agreements on reducing nuclear arms. In fact, everything which the present U.S. administration has done to date runs in a directly opposite direction--the buildup of U.S. military potential, the cranking up of international tension and the complicating of talks in the disarmament sphere. The gamble there is now being made on strength.

The U.S. leadership is patently choosing the wrong path for ensuring national and international security. The arms race is futile, it will not strengthen but rather weaken security. Equally futile are the new U.S. principles for the approach to talks which make the latter an adjunct to the arms race with the aim of ensuring unilateral military advantages for the United States. With such a purpose as this, the talks simply will not lead to a coordinated limitation and reduction of arms.

The USSR is ready both to limit and reduce strategic potential but only on an equal basis, ensuring identical security, while preserving everything positive from the baggage accumulated during the SALT process. It is important to progress further and to move toward practical agreements which would lead to a reduction in the level of military confrontation between the USSR and the United States.

It cannot be said that sensible U.S. figures are unaware of this simple truth. "The key to the success of the talks consists of highlighting our common interests and highlighting them is not difficult since we have common interests in preventing an explosion," Admiral N. Gayler, former director of the U.S. National Security Agency, has stated. However, the U.S. leaders' course toward undermining the achievement of future agreements is official and dominant. This is an extraordinarily dangerous course.

ANTINUCLEAR CONFERENCE OPENS IN TOKYO 3 AUG

PM171036 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 81 p 4

[Correspondent Yu. Vdovin report: "Against Nuclear Weapons"]

[Text] Tokyo, 3 Aug--The international conference for the prohibition of nuclear weapons opened in Tokyo today. Taking part are about 400 representatives of Japanese organizations of fighters for peace, trade unions and the country's youth, women's and other democratic and mass associations, as well as more than 120 foreign delegates from 32 countries and 14 international organizations. The Soviet delegation is headed by A. Pavlov, Vice president of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences.

The conference delegates will discuss the problems of a complete ban of nuclear weapons, preparations for the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, and also questions of helping the victims of nuclear bombings and educating the young generation in the spirit of peace.

A statement published by the conference's preparatory committee expresses concern at the stepping up of the nuclear arms race and Washington's attempts to deploy neutron weapons and new types of nuclear missiles in Europe and to transform Japan into the Pentagon's nuclear base, which increases the danger of a new war.

LIBYA PROTESTS U.S. 'AGRESSIVE' ACTION TO UN

LD201348 Moscow TASS in English 1107 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] New York, 20 Aug, TASS--Libya's representative to the United Nations Juma Elgariani visited the president of the U.N. Security Council and informed him of an armed provocation of U.S. Air Force fighters which had attacked Libyan planes over the Mediterranean Sea. He stressed that Libya reserved the right to demand the convocation of the Security Council to discuss the matter.

After the meeting Elgariani told newsmen that the United States had committed an act of aggression. He said that the purpose of the action was to destabilise the situation in Libya.

Letter to Security Council

LD210530 Moscow TASS in English 0518 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] New York, 21 Aug, TASS--Libya has told the Security Council today it assesses the attack by U.S. fighter planes against Libyan aircraft near Libya's coast as a "provocative act of terrorism", which constitutes a violation of the basic principles of international law.

A letter addressed to President of the Security Council Panamanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Jorge Illueca, which was sent by Secretary of the People's Bureau for Foreign Relations of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya A.A. al-'Ubaydi, says that in the course of the campaign of terrorism and provocations against Libya, the USA staged naval exercises near Libyan coast. The holding of the exercises in an area, which Libya considers to be a zone of its territorial waters, exposes the aggressive designs of the United States, the letter stresses.

EMERGENCY OPEC SESSION OPENS 19 AUG IN GENEVA

LD191100 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Geneva, 19 Aug, TASS--An emergency session of the Organisation of Petroleum-Exporting Countries (OPEC) opened here today. Taking part in its work are representatives of 13 countries--Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Venezuela.

The main issue on the agenda is another coordination of prices of crude oil to which the OPEC countries have to resort to protect their economic interests in connection with the policies of Western monopolies which make big profits from oil refining and sale of oil products.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV GREET INDIAN COUNTERPARTS

PM201411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 81 p 1

[Text of cable from General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Chairman of the Council of Ministers N.A. Tikhonov on India's independence day]

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India, and Her Excellency Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India:

On behalf of the Soviet people, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government, and on our own behalf, we extend to you and, through you, to the Government and people of friendly India cordial congratulations on your independence day.

The successes scored by the Indian people in achieving economic, cultural, scientific and technical progress have been noted with satisfaction in the Soviet Union. India's confident voice can be heard in the international arena advocating peace, disarmament and the relaxation of international tension.

Multifaceted Soviet-Indian relations are developing dynamically. They rest on the firm foundation of the treaty on peace, friendship and cooperation, the 10th anniversary of which is currently being widely celebrated by the peoples of our countries.

We are confident that Soviet-Indian friendship and cooperation will continue to develop and strengthen for the benefit of the people of the USSR and India and in the cause of safeguarding world peace and international security.

We wish you good health and happiness and the great Indian people success and prosperity.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, N. Tikhonov

DRA AMBASSADOR MANGAL PRAISES USSR, SCORES U.S.

LD192234 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1849 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 August (TASS)--For 62 years the Soviet Union has been giving selfless aid to Afghanistan and is also doing so today, stressed Habib Mangal, the ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the Soviet Union. He spoke on Soviet television today in connection with the country's national day--independence day.

The ambassador stressed that this aid is being given "on the basis of the principles of Afghan-Soviet friendship, goodneighborliness, equality, respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and mutually beneficial cooperation."

After the victory of the April revolution, Habib Mangal continued, the imperialist circles, headed by U.S. imperialism, the Beijing hegemonists and also reactionaries of all hues started to weave plots against Afghanistan and unleashed an undeclared war against it, resorting to terror and aggression.

With the assistance of the Soviet country and all of our friends, the ambassador stressed, the Afghan people are courageously beating off the threats of their enemies and are building a new society.

AFGHAN FORCES SMASH PRC-BACKED TERROR GANG

PM201455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 81 p 5

[By special correspondent I. Shchedrov: "Beijing Agents Suffer Setback"]

[Text] Kabul, 16 Aug--An underground gang of saboteurs and terrorists belonging to the ("SAMA") grouping, which has close links with the Chinese secret service, has been smashed by Afghan state security forces in collaboration with the population.

From the first days of the formation of the DRA, pro-Beijing elements adopted a hostile stance toward the people's power and actively collaborated with the most reactionary forces and imperialist intelligence services. They tried to infiltrate the student community. ("SAMA") terrorists have been responsible for a number of explosions in cities, as well as on the campus of Kabul University. The mercenaries had been subjecting unarmed civilians to street-corner attacks, in addition to engaging in robbery, looting and hostage taking.

One of ("SAMA's") tasks, captured terrorists testified, is to spread false rumors and leaflets attacking the DRA and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. From across the border they get not only instructions and propaganda materials but also weapons and funds.

DRA DELEGATION VISITS UZBEK COMBINE, MINE

PM191627 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Jul 81 p 2

[UZTAG report: "To Uzbekistan's Miners To Gain Experience"]

[Text] "We are interested in cooperation with Uzbekistan's miners who, as we have ascertained, are at the forefront of technical progress," Mohammad Esma'il Danesh, candidate member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee Politburo and DRA minister of mines and industry, stated before departing for home. The delegation of DRA industrial workers headed by him had, for 2 days, been acquainting itself with the republic's largest enterprises--the Almalyk mining and metallurgical combine and the Angren coal mine.

"We have seen improved equipment which makes it possible to fully mechanize the process of extracting and enriching complex ores and of smelting metal," the delegation head noted. "The scope of the Angren mine's work left a great impression."

On 29 July the delegation left Tashkent. The guests were seen off at the airport by A.R. Khodzhayev, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

BRIEFS

DELHI CULTURAL AGREEMENT--Delhi, 19 Aug (TASS)--An agreement was signed on development of cooperation in 1981-82 between the Indian Society of Friends of the Soviet Union and the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and also the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society. The document provides for exchange of delegations from the public, the holding of seminars, conferences and other events with the aim of strengthening friendship between India and the USSR. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2217 GMT 18 Aug 81 LD]

ROMANIA'S VERDET VISITS MOSCOW, MEETS TIKHONOV

Arrival in Moscow

LD210728 Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Aug, TASS--Member of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania Ilie Verdet has arrived in Moscow today in connection with the inauguration of the national exhibition of the Socialist Republic of Romania. At the airport he was welcomed by member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov and other officials.

Talks in Kremlin

LD211118 Moscow TASS in English 0913 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Aug, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov today met in the Kremlin with member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania Ilie Verdet. A friendly conversation was held on questions of mutual interest.

Ilie Verdet arrived in the Soviet capital today morning [as received] heading a Romanian Government delegation to attend the opening of the national exhibition of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

U.S. ACCUSED OF 'INTERFERING' IN POLAND'S AFFAIRS

LD202322 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] U.S. propaganda is not stingy when it comes to various insinuations against the Soviet Union, warping the sense and (?history) of its foreign policy. If we look at them more closely, it will not be difficult to see that they are fabricated with the use of identical methods and formulas. Let's listen to what our commentator Yuriy Rudnev writes on this subject:

At first some official U.S. department, either the State Department or the Department of Defense, or even the White House office, leaks to the U.S. press an invented fact about the USSR. It does not matter what fact it is. The main thing is that it should cause a negative impression. Then, on the basis of newspaper reports on that fact, a scenario is written for a press conference at the White House or the State Department. A reporter puts a question regarding the mentioned leak and in reply an official U.S. spokesman says that allegedly the government and the intelligence services of the United States do not yet have information confirming these reports, but that they are greatly perturbed by them. Both the correspondents and the official spokesman understand full well what is going on and know that the whole noise had been invented. Each simply plays his role. Then everything develops routinely: The anxiety is fanned up and the canard is transformed into a campaign which often dupes public opinion both in the U.S. and in other countries.

There is no exaggeration in the drafted scheme. In order to disturb the approximate balance of forces (?in) strategic weapons between the USSR and the United States, the leading circles in America, contrary to their previous declarations and conclusions, have launched a canard about the United States lagging behind the USSR in this field. [Words indistinct] is a lie. However, the matter does not lie in the USSR's alleged strategic superiority but rather in the fact that the military-strategic balance does not suit the militaristic circles of the present U.S. administration.

This balance is a barrier against the aggressive U.S. plans in international affairs. It hampers the implementation of their ideas about world domination. Washington strives to legalize its global policy--the right to interfere in internal affairs of other states. As an example, let us recall the hysterical campaign about the mythical threat to the United States by the Soviet training brigade in Cuba. (?In view of the failure) of those propaganda attacks connected with that subject, nobody even mentions it any more. It was the same with various insinuations concerning the alleged Soviet or Cuban interference in El Salvador. In fact it has turned out that exclusively U.S. interference is taking place in that country.

It is also often the same with Afghanistan: Whenever the Afghan subject disappears from press headlines in the West, as if by order it becomes current again. The papers, as if prompted, carry various fabrications about Afghanistan. Attention slackens concerning Afghanistan: This must not be allowed.

The easing of tension does not suit militaristic circles in the United States. They do not wish to see a sensible, political solution of the problems connected with that country. In this connection, one can mention an article by a scientist and professor at New York University, Don Somerville, carried by the New York TIMES. Analyzing the cause of a systematic and purposeful harping of the facts concerning the events in Afghanistan, Professor Somerville stressed that it was the quickest and surest way of compelling U.S. public opinion to agree to an increase in the Pentagon's expenditure for military aims, and to the establishment of new bases in other countries.

This is how it was and how it still is in the matters connected with the situation in Poland. (?Almost) every day there is talk in the United States about the invented threat of a Soviet invasion of Poland. The people who maintain this are by no means hampered by the fact that Poles are solving the problems of their country by themselves. Here the calculations are simple. It is exactly in this way that Western propagandists aim at fanning anti-Soviet attitudes, casting a shadow over Soviet-Polish relations and, erecting barriers between Poland, the USSR and the other unfailing friends and allies of Poland. They thus count on undermining the foundations of the peaceful development of the independent Polish state in conditions assuring it of total security.

This noisy propaganda is also aimed at another goal: diverting attention from the ever greater attempts by the West at interfering in the internal affairs of socialist Poland, and diverting attention from the activities of the U.S. special services and the 400 subversive centers directing the actions of the Polish counterrevolution. It also aims at diverting attention from the provocative broadcasts beamed by Western radio stations to Poland.

Such interference in the internal affairs of other states is the cause of new complications in the present, tense international situation.

PARIS-BASED 'SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE' INVESTIGATED

LD122340 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The Moscow weekly LITERATURNAYA GAZETA today carries an article by its Paris correspondent, (Aleksandr Chabov). The article is entitled "Agents Provocateurs." In it, the author describes a working meeting of the leading aktiv of the Paris Committee of Solidarity with the Polish Solidarity, a meeting which he attended. It discussed the visit to Poland by two groups of committee representatives. It was decided to go using different means of transportation on different days. The first group was to meet in Warsaw, the second in Gdansk. A certain Emmanuel instructed his fellow travelers: (?He says) that it is not an excursion but a serious trip--risky, and even dangerous.

Who are these people and why so much secrecy in their travel preparations? Why, while using foreign passports do they nevertheless intend to enter Poland secretly?

I met them for the first time last April at a scientific colloquium on Polish affairs, which I learned about from a LE MONDE advertisement, the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Paris correspondent writes. Two experts on Polish affairs, lecturers at Paris universities, reported on their trip to Poland. It was then that a political almanac found its way into my hands, which I would like to quote: The Paris-Warsaw train. The (?printing equipment) which was taken to Poland was stopped at the border by customs men. We had to leave it there against a receipt (?in the name) of Solidarity. The printing equipment is needed very much by Solidarity, which misses it very badly. In Gdansk, Warsaw, and in some other towns, thanks to assistance from foreign trade unions (?there is some) printing equipment, but it is only the beginning.

Can one assess these boasts as anything other than a common violation of borders of a sovereign state? How can this kind of subversive activity agree with the talk about improving socialism, to say nothing of noninterference in the affairs of a country which needs calm so badly, so as to overcome on its own the existing difficulties and problems?

In its Paris printing office, the committee publishes materials in the Polish language, materials forbidden for distribution in the country by law of the Polish People's Republic. But that is exactly what they intend to do. (?Stacks) of leaflets lie on the chairs. The most rabid enemies of socialism in Poland--the leaders of the Social Self-Defense Committee [KSS-KOR] and the Confederation for an Independent Poland, Michnik, Kuron and Swietochowski--are presented as heroes of People's Poland.

In this way the French committee is not [word indistinct] of Solidarity as such, but of those forces in the union who stubbornly push the country onto the road of restoring capitalism. This is the true aim of French solidarity. Deprived of foundations, having no roots among the working class of its own country, not flattered by public attention, the committee still has solid funds for subversive activity in a foreign country.

All those who observed the debates of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress know that--in the words of Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski--the congress was held to an unpleasant accompaniment. Internal counterrevolution strives to exacerbate the situation in the country, calling for strikes. They were helped most actively by foreign subversive centers, both those who do not hide their anti-socialist attitude and those who pretend to be friends of People's Poland. The working conference of the French solidarity was held exactly on the eve of the congress. Each step planned had the aim of complicating the debates of the forum. Even the arrival of those two groups in Poland was fixed by the friends-provocateurs for the time when congress delegates in Warsaw discussed urgent problems for future development of the country.

MEETING COMMEMORATES BULGARIAN MARXIST CONGRESS

LD201038 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] A public meeting devoted to the 90th anniversary of the holding of the Buzludzha congress, which laid the foundations for the revolutionary Marxist party of the Bulgarian proletariat, was held in Moscow today. Those who spoke noted that after the Buzludzha congress the party of revolutionary Marxists of Bulgaria followed a glorious path of struggle and victories, creatively mastered Leninism and proclaimed itself the BCP in 1919. Under its leadership the working people of this country accomplished a victorious socialist revolution and are confidently building a developed socialist society. CPSU Central Committee Secretary Dolgikh took part in the work of the gathering.

GDR PLANNING OFFICIALS VISIT MOLDAVIA, MEET GROSSU

PM191214 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 30 Jul 81 p 1

[ATEM report: "Cooperation Expands"]

[Text] A group of executives of the GDR State Planning Commission headed by Commission Deputy Chairman Dr H. Leihkauf was in the republic 25-29 July.

The visitors were received by S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, and I.G. Ustiyan, chairman of the Moldavian Council of Ministers. In the ensuing conversations, which were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, the republic's leaders briefed their comrades from the fraternal country on the Moldavian SSR's economic and social development and progress to date in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Moldavian CP Congress.

Dr H. Leihkauf expressed satisfaction with the course of the development of cooperation between the GDR and the Moldavian SSR within the framework of bilateral cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the manufacture of consumer goods and with the two sides' mutual interest in further expanding this cooperation.

Taking part in the conversations were B.N. Savochko, secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, and V.G. Kutyarkin, deputy chairman of the Moldavian Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's Gosplan.

The visitors also had conversations at the republic's Gosplan and Ministry of Local Industry on questions relating to further expanding cooperation in the manufacture of consumer goods.

The GDR visitors toured a number of the republic's industrial and agricultural enterprises.

CSSR ENERGY-SAVING MEASURES, PROBLEMS VIEWED

PM191617 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 6 August publishes on page 4 under the rubric "We Tell of Friends' Experience" a 2,000-word Prague report by special correspondents I. Biryukov and V. Parfenov entitled "Energy and Production." The article deals with the present state of the power industry in Czechoslovakia, citing several CSSR experts on the need for measures to save fuel and energy. It concludes as follows: "The shortage of nonrenewable energy sources throughout the world is a factor slowing up the pace of economic development. This is why the CSSR, like other socialist countries, has drawn up and is successfully fulfilling a clear-cut state program to rationalize consumption of energy resources. The program provides for all possible savings, as well as the increasingly wide use of nontraditional energy sources. The experience of Czechoslovakia's energy experts is of great interest to all the fraternal countries."

NATO ANNOUNCES EUROPEAN MANEUVERS FOR SEPTEMBER

LD191542 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1235 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Brussels, 19 Aug (TASS)--The headquarters of the Supreme Commander of NATO Armed Forces in Europe has announced that major naval maneuvers codenamed "Ocean Safari-81" are to be held from 8-18 September. Their zone will cover the English Channel, the Bay of Biscay and the eastern Atlantic. Over 19,000 men, 53 ships and 280 aircraft will take part, from nine NATO member-countries: Britain, Belgium, Holland, Canada, Norway, Portugal, the United States, France and the FRG. The aim of the maneuvers, it is reported, "is to demonstrate and improve NATO's capacity to safeguard the free use of sea space in wartime."

Apart from "Ocean Safari-81", many of the NATO exercises are to take place in Europe in September. From 14 September to the middle of October, the "Autumn Forge-81" maneuvers will take place in a region stretching from the southern coast of Norway to the eastern regions of Turkey. These include the field exercises "Bar Frost" on the territory of Norway, the NATO Air Force maneuvers "Cold Fire" in central Europe, the joint land, air and naval maneuvers of NATO "Display Determination" on the southern flank of NATO, the "Reforger" exercises of the USAF in NATO, and others.

From 5 September to 3 October, major military maneuvers of the North Atlantic bloc, with the participation of 22,000 servicemen from eight countries will take place in Denmark under the code name "Amber Express."

'Magic Sword' Maneuvers

LD201649 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Brussels, 20 Aug TASS--The NATO command is planning to hold a new series of big naval maneuvers code-named "Magic Sword North" and "Magic Sword South" early in September.

The Supreme Headquarters of allied powers in Europe, based in the Belgian city of Casto, announced today that "Magic Sword North" will be held in the Norwegian Sea on September 2-4. They will master tactical operation of supporting the allied troops based in Norway.

"Magic Sword South" will be held in the North Sea on September 7-8 and are aimed at mastering tactical support to the NATO troops in central Europe.

All in all, 60 warships and submarines, and almost 200 combat planes of eight NATO members--the United States, Denmark, West Germany, Canada, the Netherlands, Portugal, Britain and Norway--will take part in the NATO naval exercises.

GDR PROTESTS 'PROVOCATIONS' IN WEST BERLIN

PM201525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 81 p 5

[TASS report: "A Legitimate Demand"]

[Text] Berlin, 12 Aug--According to an ADN report, a representative of the GDR Government has lodged a firm protest in connection with the continuing provocations against the GDR state border and the GDR state railroad in West Berlin and other hostile acts against the GDR.

During a meeting held in West Berlin with a representative of the West Berlin Senat the GDR representative demanded that the relevant organs in West Berlin take the necessary steps to put a stop to such acts, which would help to reduce tension and further normalize relations.

The new Senat's attention was drawn to its responsibility for further improving the situation over West Berlin and for ensuring that the four-power agreement on West Berlin is strictly observed.

SOVIET AIRMEN DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO SWEDEN

PM190945 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Aug 81 p 3

[Correspondent Col A. Sorokin report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] Ronneby, 14 Aug--The Soviet military airmen who are visiting Sweden visited glass industry enterprises in Kosta and (Pjaneberg) yesterday, saw the medieval castle in the provincial city of Kalmar and visited the island of Oeland, which is connected to the mainland by a 60-km bridge.

The Soviet military delegation left for home today. The Swedish airmen, who gave their guests a warm send-off, gratefully accepted their invitation to make a reciprocal visit to the Soviet Union.

FRENCH HEALTH OFFICIAL ENDS VISIT TO UZBEK SSR

GF180511 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] (Gilbert Millenet), member of the French Communist Party and director of the [word indistinct] of the French Health Ministry, has ended his visit to the Uzbek SSR. The French guest acquainted himself with the activities of health institutions and other Uzbek research centers in Tashkent and other cities of our republic.

In a statement to our correspondent, (Gilbert Millenet) praised the work of the surgical research institute, which is headed by the famous Soviet surgeon (Vohshetov). He stressed that the institute's work in the field of heart surgery (?is very important).

French and Soviet doctors have been cooperating in the field of heart surgery for many years.

U.S. NAVAL MANEUVERS, LIBYAN INCIDENT CONDEMNED

Military Behind Incident

LD202240 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2155 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Aug (TASS)--Why were U.S. battleships off the coast of Libya? The answer to that question uncovers the mechanism behind the actions of the Pentagon military, Vitaliy Korionov writes in PRAVDA today, commenting on the attack by U.S. naval fighters on Libyan patrol planes.

Over a period of many years the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, implementing an independent foreign policy course, has been the target of a naked hostile policy by Washington, the commentator notes. In spring of this year the U.S. State Department unilaterally informed Libya of the fact that it should close its diplomatic mission in Washington, justifying this unusual step with the excuse of "Libya's unacceptable behavior." A campaign of blackmail and threats was unleashed against Libya and its leaders.

Recently, NEWSWEEK reported that the U.S. Government would soon offer a "direct challenge" to Libya. Putting it in more specific terms the weekly wrote: "On instructions from President Reagan, Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has ordered the 6th Fleet to conduct maneuvers off the Libyan coast." In this way there is no doubt that the gunboat policy was predetermined and preordained, the commentary says. This is proved by all the facts that the 6th Fleet's maneuvers off the coast of Libya coincided "accidentally" with the maneuvers of As-Sadat's troops on the Libyan border. "All that has happened somehow reminds one of the familiar 'signature' of the U.S. military, whose activities have previously given rise to similar conflicts."

'Intentional Provocation'

LD201612 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Washington, 20 Aug, TASS--The U.S. fighters' attack on the Libyan planes was an intentional if not a premeditated provocation. This is evident from comments by American political and military observers.

The ABC Television Network said that there were signs to indicate that the whole incident had been a provocation within the framework of the U.S. strategy to undermine Libya's position. It recalled that President Reagan had personally ordered the manoeuvres, thus challenging Libya. In an interview with the CBS, Secretary of State Alexander Haig admitted that the administration's decision to start the manoeuvres had a political colouring, cynically arguing that Libya had hampered the operations of the U.S. Navy in the Mediterranean although it is well known that the manoeuvres had been chosen to take place in the immediate vicinity of the Libyan coast.

According to the anchorman of the NBC Television Network, the White House officials acknowledge that they knew about the manoeuvres beforehand and that Libya protested against them even before they began. Washington POST said: "Yesterday's aerial clash in the Mediterranean was not a surprise that came out of the blue. Nor is there much chance, in the opinion of Washington officials, that it will be the last episode" of this kind. "There are certain to be major diplomatic and political consequences in Africa and the Middle East." The New York TIMES said that the aim of the decision to order the United States Sixth Fleet to conduct manoeuvres in the Gulf of Sidra 60 miles off the Libyan coast was to "test" Al-Qadhafi, whom President Reagan had from the outset put "high on his enemies' list." Recalling U.S. provocations in the Cochinos Bay and the Gulf of Tonkin, the newspaper said that at the time American president "told less than the truth about a patrol boat attack in the Gulf of Tonkin and used that murky incident to justify the massive build-up in Vietnam." It is well-known which aim that provocation served. The United States kindled in Southeast Asia the fire of aggressive war, bringing innumerable sufferings to the peoples of Indochina.

Fleet Exercises 'Provocations'

LD201956 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Valentin Lapin commentary]

[Text] American fighter planes attacked two Libyan aircraft close to Libyan shores, thousands of kilometers away from the United States. According to Tripoli radio, this attack occurred in the airspace over Libyan territorial waters. The attacking aircraft had taken off from the U.S. 6th Fleet. The 6th Fleet, which has been patrolling the Mediterranean for a number of years, has now drawn close to Libyan shores. This is supposedly, according to official statements, for exercises. In fact, this move is aimed at supporting the anti-Libyan campaign launched by Washington long ago.

President Reagan has approved the behavior of the American pilots. This, in turn, serves as a kind of signal for new provocations. According to Libya's JANA news agency, the American aircraft had carried out a mock attack on Tripoli and Benghazi in Libya. Engaging in provocations and blythe interference in the internal affairs of independent countries are elements in the policy followed by the United States in the Middle East and in other regions of the world. It is to achieve its hegemonist policies that the United States sends naval fleets to regions thousands of miles away and establishes military bases for its Rapid Deployment Force to carry out police actions. A mailed fist is raised over the Near Eastern countries which reject America's dictates and the claims of American monopolies.

It is very natural under these circumstances that the peoples of the Middle East, the Red Sea and the Mediterranean should wish to unite their efforts to defend their sovereignty and preserve peace.

Peace and [words indistinct] peaceful settlement in the Middle East were at the center of attention of the leaders of Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia and Libya during their talks in the PDRY. The participants in these talks stated that the Israeli attacks, backed by the United States, and direct American military intervention constitute the cause for the tension in the Middle East. The one thing that causes the greatest concern to the people of the Middle East and the Indian Ocean is the possibility of the deployment of American nuclear weapons in the region. The leaders of Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia and Libya declared their support for an end to the American military presence in the Middle East and for the dismantling of American bases there and appealed for the evacuation of all Arab territory occupied by Israel. The real meaning of the tripartite friendship and cooperation treaty signed at the conclusion of the PDRY talks lies in its contribution to the much greater strengthening of the economic and political relations between the three countries. The treaty, which is not directed against any other country or people, strengthens the peace-loving forces that are defending peace and progress as well as the independence and sovereignty of the Middle East peoples.

WPC Raps U.S. Over Incident

LD210018 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Helsinki, 20 Aug, TASS--Today a statement of the World Peace Council in connection with the attack of U.S. fighters on Libyan planes has been released here.

U.S. imperialism, the statement reads, has committed yet another blatant crime using its war machinery and tremendous military build-up thousands of miles away from the USA in an attempt to intimidate and force into submission those who defend their independence and sovereignty.

The World Peace Council condemns, in the strongest possible terms, this act of aggression and views it as a serious escalation of U.S. imperialist provocation and plans for aggression against an independent, sovereign and UN member-state.

The World Peace Council draws the attention of world public opinion to the extremely grave consequences to peace in Africa, the Mediterranean and the Middle East, as well as to the world as a whole, that those actions could lead to. The World Peace Council calls upon the United Nations, on all governments and people of good will who cherish peace and freedom to strongly condemn the U.S. imperialist aggression against Libya. The World Peace Council urges all national and international organizations to act without delay in defence of Libya, its independence and sovereignty.

AL-QADHDHAFI SIGNS ADEN PACT, ARRIVES IN ETHIOPIA

Tripartite Agreement

LD202140 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Aden, 20 Aug, TASS--The signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation has crowned here the negotiations between General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and the prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'Ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam. The treaty envisages cooperation of the three countries in the political, economic and other spheres. A number of agreements were signed within the framework of the treaty. The parties to the meeting unanimously expressed satisfaction with the results of the negotiations. They emphasized the importance of the accords reached to help consolidate solidarity of the peoples of the three countries, to ensure their national independence and sovereignty in the face of the incessant designs of the forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

Addis Ababa Arrival

LD201452 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Addis Ababa, 20 Aug, TASS--Mu'Ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, has arrived here today on an official friendly visit on the invitation of Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia. During the three-day visit Mu'Ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Mengistu Haile Mariam will hold talks on further extending cooperation between the two countries and also on a number of international and inter-African problems.

DISMISSAL OF U.S. ENVOY TO SAUDI ARABIA EXAMINED

PM210805 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 81 p 5

[I. Tarutin Commentary: "A Small Feature"]

[Text] Recently the leading American newspapers frontpaged reports on the unexpected resignation of the U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia, R. Newman, who had only just taken up his post there. The pretext for his dismissal, so the press believe, was a disagreement with Secretary of State A. Haig. It became clear that the ambassador was highly critical of his policy in the Near East. In particular, as NBC-TV's diplomatic observer points out, Newman believed that Haig was not tough enough toward Israel after the raids made on Iraq and Lebanon and did not show persistence in "pushing through" AWACS deliveries to Saudi Arabia.

The U.S. media make no secret of the fact that the powerful Zionist lobby operating in Washington is behind the incident. Newman's departure, which just at first glance reminds one of an official conflict between chief and subordinate, in effect reflects the struggle between two trends in American Near East policy. Certain circles in the American capital have called for the present government to pursue a more balanced course in the Near East.

They have pointed out that the unqualified U.S. support for Israel in the Arab-Israeli crisis may lead to conflict with the conservative Arab regime.

For this reason the supporters of this approach attached special significance to satisfying Saudi Arabia's request to supply it with additional equipment for the F-15 fighters received earlier and for five aircraft equipped with the AWACS system. Riyadh has persistently sought the implementation of this order, regarding it as a test of the United States' true intentions.

This April President Reagan took the decision to sell arms to the kingdom. The deal was submitted to Congress for ratification and was virtually blocked there. The Zionists unleashed a press campaign and organized the cultivation of senators and congressmen on a massive scale. An opinion poll carried out in the capitol has shown that the program of military deliveries to Saudi Arabia will inevitably be defeated in the vote. In this connection a number of U.S. press organs are now posing the reasonable question: Was not the April decision by the American administration purely a tactical move?

It is known that, possessing as it does powerful financial and political levers of pressure, the Zionist lobby has always exerted an influence on the White House. All White House bosses have avoided conflicts with it. Nonetheless, never before has the preference for the "privileged ally," as Israel is called, resounded so clearly as under the current administration. Even following the aggressive actions which have outraged the whole world, such as the bandit raid on the Iraqi nuclear center and the barbarous bombing of Beirut, Washington has confined itself purely to vague regrets about the escalation of tension in the region, virtually taking Tel Aviv under its protection.

Having set its course toward aggravating the international situation and consistently fueling tension the current Washington administration is gambling on the most aggressive extremist forces. Hence the greater pro-Israeli trend. In these conditions the resignation of Ambassador Newman is merely one small feature in the overall picture of American foreign policy.

SOVIET-IRAQI FRIENDSHIP CELEBRATIONS HELD IN RIGA

JN201130 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Moscow, 20 Aug (INA)--Riga, the capital of the Latvian SSR, last night witnessed a big popular celebration on the occasion of the Soviet-Iraqi friendship days that began last Monday.

Dr Najih Muhammad Khalil, chairman of the Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Society, conveyed the greetings of the Iraqi people to those of the Latvian SSR, adding that the role of the Soviet-Iraqi and the Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Societies complement the political work in bolstering relations between the two countries on the popular level.

Alluding to the Zionist-Persian cooperation, Dr Khalil praised the Soviet Union's stand in denouncing the Zionist aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installation which was built for peaceful purposes.

Chairman of the radio and television corporation in the Latvian SSR (Parkevis) welcomed the Iraqi delegation, adding that the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries constitutes the cornerstone in developing the relations between the Soviet Union and Iraq. He expressed the greetings and wishes of the Latvian SSR people for further progress and successes for Iraq. He also expressed the hope that the current friendship celebrations will be a step along the road of developing cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iraq.

Later, the Irbil artistic group performed folkloric dances and sang songs embodying Iraq's ancient history and the life of the citizen in the autonomous region.

NEW USSR-ETHIOPIA COOPERATION PACT EXAMINED

PM201503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 12 Aug--Cooperation with the Soviet Union remains the cornerstone of the policy of Ethiopia, which sees the world's first socialist state as a reliable friend and ally in the work of building a new society of social justice and equality, declared Senior Ethiopian Minister Hailu Yemanu, secretary general of the Supreme Council for a National Revolutionary Development and Central Planning Campaign, at a ceremony here marking the signing of the final documents on the visit to Ethiopia by a Soviet Government economic delegation headed by S.A. Skachkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

An important position among the documents signed is held by the protocol on cooperation in the sphere of national cadres' vocational and technical instruction and training. The USSR is also to help the Ethiopian side to consolidate construction organizations in the state sector and to increase trade credits, thereby enabling Ethiopia to successfully carry out its development plans.

The Soviet Government economic delegation headed by S.A. Skachkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, left for home today.

During the visit the delegation was received by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Commission To Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, with whom it discussed questions relating to the further expansion of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES PARLIAMENTARIANS FROM ZAIRE

LD202028 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin a delegation of the Legislative Council of the Republic of Zaire, led by its speaker, Nzondomyo Adokpe Lingo. Comrade Kuznetsov informed the Zairian parliamentarians about the implementation of the peace program adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and the new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union put forward by Comrade Brezhnev. In the course of the friendly discussion, emphasis was laid on the importance of activating the efforts of parliamentarians of all countries to ensure a stable peace and develop international collaboration. In this connection, the great significance of the Appeal to Parliaments and Peoples of the World, adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet, was noted.

KAZANSKIY REPLACED AS ENVOY TO UPPER VOLTA

PM201554 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 81 p 6

[Unattributed "Chronicle"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Yevgeniy Nikolayevich Melnikov USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Upper Volta.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Arkadiy Nikolayevich Kazanskiy from his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Upper Volta in connection with his retirement.

U.S. CHARGED WITH TERRORISM IN LATIN AMERICA

LD202305 Moscow TASS in English 1953 GMT 20 Aug 81

[TASS commentator Mikhail Artushenkov: "Terrorism Will Be Checked"]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Aug, TASS--Vessels with members of the extremist organization of the anti-Cuban scum "Cubanos Unidos" on board have of late been sailing every day out of the U.S. port of Miami and were setting sail for the Cuban shores. The aim of "Cubanos Unidos" is to land at Guantanamo Naval Base that is held by the Pentagon against the will of the Cuban people and to create there a "Cuban Government in exile" for coordinating the terroristic activity against Cuba.

Using Cuban counter-revolutionaries who were trained at the United States and armed with U.S. weapons, Washington intends to continue provocations against the sovereign country and its people.

A number of terroristic groups of counter-revolutionaries of every stripe thrown over board by their peoples are operating on the U.S. territory with the connivance of the authorities. Training in special camps on the U.S. territory, in addition to Cuban thugs are the remaining supporters of the former Nicaraguan dictator Somoza, mercenaries from Guatemala, Honduras and a number of other countries.

The U.S. authorities are patronising all this scum, are supplying it with weapons, funds (?and) using (?it) for provocations, for suppressing the national liberation movements, for destabilising the situation in Latin American countries. Cuba is the main target of the United States. Terror and provocations are staged against Nicaragua. Seeking to drench in blood the struggle of the Salvadoran people for freedom and democracy, Washington sends to the reactionary regime of El Salvador large consignment of armaments, funds, military advisers, "Green Berets." Punitive operations in El Salvador masterminded by U.S. advisers took the toll of more than 30 thousand lives, including old people, women and children.

The United States bears the responsibility for many terroristic acts in Latin American countries as a result of which prominent statesmen, politicians, public figures and people prominent in culture were killed. It is not without the participation of U.S. special services that former foreign minister in the Popular Unity Government of Chile Orlando Letelier was killed in Washington, former commander-in-chief of the Chilean Army General Carlos Prats was killed in Argentina. A number of press bodies pointed out that the CIA is involved in the assassination of the commander-in-chief of the Panamanian National Guard General Omar Torrijos, etc.

The CIA and U.S. monopolies had prepared the coup in Chile during which President Salvador Allende was killed and tens of thousands of Chilean patriots were annihilated or subjected to brutal torture.

Washington elevated terrorism to the rank of official policy and under the present Reagan administration it assumes ever grosser and more overt forms.

ZIONIST-UKRAINIAN NATIONALIST 'ALLIANCE' VIEWED

LD210858 Kiev in Ukrainian to North America 2100 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Yevhen Sheremet commentary: "The Alliance Between Zionists and Ukrainian Nationalists"]

[Summary] For a long time now a rapprochement has been taking place between Zionists and Ukrainian nationalists. Particularly recently, their contacts have become closer and more frequent. Zionist messengers from Israel are visiting West Germany, Britain, the United States and Canada and lecture at gatherings of Ukrainian settlers on the need for Jewish-Ukrainian cooperation. Return visits to Jerusalem by nationalist spokesmen have also become frequent.

Zionists in Jerusalem have formed a public committee for Jewish-Ukrainian cooperation and understanding and its branches are appearing in a number of Western countries. In their numerous speeches and articles, Ukrainian nationalists support the Zionist ambitions of creating a greater Israel and even use Nazi terminology such as acquisition of "Lebensraum" by Israelis on Arab territories.

Several joint Zionist-nationalist events have been staged in the United States, with prominent American Zionists addressing the gathering and calling for greater effort against the Soviet Union and its peace policy. Some Ukrainian archbishops in the United States have had cordial meetings with leading American rabbis.

"Zionists and Ukrainian nationalists are doing their best to torpedo detente. They are vicious opponents of the ratification of the SALT II agreement. Fanning the myth of a Soviet threat, they are doing everything possible to undermine the trust between peoples and aggravate relations between the United States and the USSR.

"Zionists and nationalists systematically stage hostile actions against socialist countries. They blacken everything that is taking place in these countries. Their paramount aim is to distract people from socialism. Thus, the opportunist unity between the Zionist and the blue-yellow adherents is dictated by their masters: It has nothing in common with the genuine interests of the Jewish and Ukrainian communities abroad and with those of the Ukrainian and Jewish peoples. It is directed against peace on Earth."

KIRGIZ PETROLEUM SUPPLY ADMINISTRATION RENAMED

PM201548 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 7 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Decree of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on transforming the Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers Main Administration for the Supply and Marketing of Petroleum Products into the Kirgiz SSR Union-Republic State Committee for the Provision of Petroleum Products.

The Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves:

To transform the Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers Main Administration for the Supply and Marketing of Petroleum Products into the Kirgiz SSR Union-Republic State Committee for the Provision of Petroleum Products.

[Signed] T. Koshoyev, chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and, for the secretary, N. Alymbekov, member of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Frunze, 6 August 1981.

CSA REPORTS ON PROGRESS OF HARVESTING WORK

LD202244 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2040 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Commentary by Nikolay Yakovlevich, chief agronomist of Glavselzerno of the Ministry of Agriculture]

[Text] In these August days, rural toilers have many cares, all efforts are now directed to the rapid and efficient conduct of the harvest, transporting grain crops to reception enterprises and laying a good foundation for the future harvest. The volume of harvesting work is considerable. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, up to 17 August, grain and pulse crops, not counting corn, had been cut at kolkoz and sovkhozes on an area of 70 million hectares. Grain crops from 58 million hectares have been threshed. This is 91 percent [as heard] of the cut. Mass cutting and threshing of grain continues on the fields of the kolkoz and sovkhozes in the Baltic area, Non-Chernozem Zone of the Russian Federation, on the northern Volga area, in the Urals, in the steppe regions of Western Siberia and north Kazakhstan. Harvesting has also begun on the farms of Eastern Siberia. At the same time, harvesting complexes are going out into the fields with their operators at many kolkoz and sovkhozes in Belorussia and the southern oblasts of the Central Region and middle Volga area. Good conditions for the harvesting of grain crops exist in the east of the country. The machine crops exist in the east of the country. The machine operators are making skillful use of this. Differentiated use is being made of various harvesting methods. Fields are being simultaneously cleared of straw. The soil is being prepared. Grain is being taken out to the elevators at a greater rate. Good work is being done by the machine operators of Saratovskaya Oblast, who in one week harvested grain from an area of 846,000 hectares. Grain crops are being threshed at a fast rate at farms in Orbenburgskaya, Volgogradskaya, Kuybyshevskaya and Penzenskaya Oblasts, and in Bashkiria and Tataria. At the same time, the harvesting of grain is proceeding slowly in a number of oblasts of the North-West and Central Regions. Many kolkoz and sovkhozes, in the difficult conditions of this year, have raised a good harvest. Only 12 days were needed by the grain growers of the Novaya Zhizn Kolkhoz of the Shchedkinskiy Rayon of Tulskey Oblast to harvest grain crops from an area of more than 1,300 hectares, with an average yield of 42.5 quintals per hectare. Good results were achieved by the Gigany Sovkhoz in Rostovskaya Oblast, the Putov Kommunizm Kolkhoz in Belgorodskaya Oblast and many many others.

More and more regions are beginning to harvest corn for grain. Mass pulling of long-staple flax is in progress, also lifting of vegetables and potatoes. Particular attention is being paid to the preparation and conduct of the winter sowing. At the present time, there are good conditions for this. The fields are being cleared of straw earlier and over a greater area than last year. The soil has been prepared over a greater area. The precipitation of the past few days in most regions has watered it well. Thus, there is the possibility of increasing the sown area of winter crops where the level of agricultural technology is sufficient. However, it must be said that not everywhere are these factors being taken into account. Thus, as before, the preparation of the soil is lagging behind at the kolkoz and sovkhozes of Chelyabinskaya, Kemerovskaya, Bryanskaya, Kostromskaya, Pskovskaya, Novgorodskaya and a number of other oblasts. where only on a little over half of the allocated areas has this work been carried out. But the autumn sowing has already begun here. Soil-working has been well and rapidly completed by farms in Tatarskaya, Kurskaya, Tambovskaya, Orlovskaya and a number of other oblasts. Altogether, in the regions where the best time for the sowing of winter crops has arrived, the soil has been prepared on more than 9 million hectares.

The fate of the future harvest largely depends on the quality of the seeds. However, they are being prepared for sowing at a slow rate in Vologodskaya, Kaliningradskaya and Kostromskaya Oblasts and in the Mariyskaya ASSR. The amount of seed for winter-crop sowing is well below the requirement at farms in Kurganskaya, Sverdlovskaya and Ryazanskaya Oblasts and the Altayskiy Kray, yet the best time for sowing has arrived here. In the country as a whole winter crops have been planted on an area of 4.3 million hectares. The sowing plan has been fulfilled by farms of Permskaya Oblast and is nearing completion in the Udmurtskaya ASSR and Kirovskaya Oblast.

With the aim of good development of the winter crops from the autumn onwards, many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are sowing with simultaneous dressings of fertilizers containing phosphorus. Therefore, the farm workers hope that the Cherepovets and Kingisepp associations and the Voskresensk chemical works will speed up deliveries of mineral fertilizers to the Bashkirskaya and Chuvashskaya ASSRs and Kaliningradskaya Oblast.

CSA REPORTS ON HAY PROCUREMENT THROUGHOUT USSR

LD210858 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Excerpt] According to data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 17 August sown and natural grasses had been cut from an area of 71.4 million hectares. Many farms of the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Moscow, Kalininskaya, Ulyanovskaya Oblasts have laid in sufficient hay. Altogether in the country about 55 million tons have been cut from an area of 71.4 million hectares. This is considerably more than last year. The procurement of hay continues. Plans for procurement have been completed by kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Primorskiy and Khabarovskiy Krays, Astrakhanskaya, Kaliningradskaya and Omskaya Oblasts.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 19-20 AUG

LD210350 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 19 and 20 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

19 August

Winter crops were sown on 300,000 hectares in Udmurtskaya. In the Penzaskaya Oblast, 170,000 hectares of winter crops were sown; in all almost 700,000 hectares are to be sown to winter crops here this year. (0400 GMT)

Preparations for the cotton harvest are ending in Tadzhikistan. This year 450,000 tons of cotton are expected. The first bolls have already appeared in the south, on the early sowing plots. A new cotton-cleaning works, with design capacity of 60,000 tons of raw cotton per annum, is being built. (0600 GMT)

Testing is in progress in Kirovogradskaya Oblast on a grain-harvesting combine, the Don-1500. It was created by the staff of the Rosselmash works. The new combine is twice as productive as the Niva currently under production. The machine is equipped with electronic instruments. (0700 GMT)

Harvesting is coming to an end in Ulyanovskaya Oblast. Grain and pulse crops were harvested here on an area of 1 million hectares. The difficult experience of this summer was best tolerated by winter wheat and rye. It has been decided to considerably increase sowing of these crops. Rye of the new (Chelpan) variety will occupy one-third of the entire winter sown area in the oblast. (1000 GMT)

Mass harvesting is in process in all the virgin-land oblasts of Kazakhstan. Cutting of wheat on a large scale has begun. This covers about 12 million hectares. Cutting of corn for grain has begun in Checheno-Ingushskaya. The harvest promises to be a good one. (1100 GMT)

The Stavropolskiy correspondent reports on the completion of the harvest there where 2.4 million tons of grain have been collected--500,000 tons more than planned. (1800 GMT)

Chukotskiy: Hay-making is in progress throughout the autonomous okrug. Silage making has been completed in Bilibinskiy Rayon. Over 1,000 tons of silage were made in the Anadyrskiy Rayon. (1904 GMT)

20 August

Grain has been harvested on more than 600,000 hectares in Udmurtskaya. Sowing of winter crops has begun in Ryazanskaya Oblast. In the country as a whole now winter crops have been sown on a 4.3 million hectares, almost 2 million more than at the same time last year. Sowing is carried out almost everywhere with application of fertilizers. Soil preparation is also going at a rapid pace. This work has been especially well arranged in Tatarskaya, Tuvinskaya and Lipetskaya and Odesskaya and Bryanskaya Oblasts and on a number of other farms the plowing is lagging behind. Almost 10 million hectares of fields have already been prepared for the forthcoming spring sowing. (0100 GMT)

Grain crops were threshed on 1.5 million hectares in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast; this is 75 percent of the harvest. (0600 GMT)

Mass reaping of cereals started in Nurinskiy Rayon, Karagandinskaya Oblast, where grain occupies over 307,000 hectares. (0730 GMT)

In the Kustanayskaya Oblast of Kazakhstan, where 4.3 million hectares are planted to grain, mass cutting of wheat is in progress and a third of the cut crop has been laid in swaths. Winter crop sowing is in progress in east Kazakhstan, the Urals area and the virgin-land Irtysh area. In Orenburgskaya Oblast, grain threshing has begun on the third million hectares. In Altayskiy Kray, a quarter of the grain has been out. Harvesting of cereal crops is ending in Lipetskaya Oblast and mass threshing of millet and buckwheat is in progress. Harvesting of grain has ended in Tambovskaya Oblast and corn harvesting is now starting, as is plowing. Fodder procurement continues to go well. Over half the silage procurement plan has been fulfilled in Estonia and rapid progress is being made on this in Turkmenia. The hay procurement plan has been overfulfilled in the Ukraine. In Kazakhstan, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia, more haylage has been procured than at this time last year. Vitaminized grassmeal preparation is also going well. (1100 GMT)

In Western Siberia one harvest is being carried out on an area of almost 11 million hectares. So far, farms in the Omskaya Oblast have cut the most: 30 percent of grain and bean crops. Altayskiy Kray and all oblasts of Western Siberia except Tomskaya Oblast are carrying out threshing of grain, exceeding last year's schedule. In Altayskiy Kray 40 percent of the bean crops have been harvested. The last month of summer sees an intensification of fodder procurement. In the country as a whole, grasses have been cut on an area of 71,400,000 hectares. Some 60 million tons of hay have been procured. (1700 GMT)

Mass sowing of winter grain crops is in progress in east Kazakhstan, Priuralye, and the virgin land Priirtyshiye. The winter grain crop field in Kazakhstan this year will exceed 2 million hectares. The first hundred thousands of them have already been sown. This autumn the areas sown to winter grain crops will be considerably expanded in Orlovskaya Oblast: Rye and wheat will be sown to over 400,000 hectares, which is 60,000 hectares above the plan task. Orlovskaya Oblast has the largest winter grain field in the Non-Chernozem Zone. (1904 GMT)

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON FIELDWORK PROGRESS

RSFSR CSA Report

LD202316 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA publishes the data of the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration on the progress of fieldwork. Grain and pulse crops have been reaped on 58.9 percent of the sown area; grain has been threshed on 38.3 million hectares. This data is commented upon by journalist (Nizhen). He writes that the harvesting in the Urals is more intensive than ever.

Harvesting of grain crops has begun in recent days in the eastern rayons of Orenburgskaya Oblast. The rhythm of harvest work is intensifying in Siberia. Over the whole of Russia during the past week the rate of reaping and threshing has increased. At present 53 krais, oblasts and autonomous republics are already procuring grain. Stavropolskiy Krai is continuing actively to sell grain to the state. The flow of grain has intensified at the grain reception enterprises in Bryanskaya and Tulskeya Oblasts.

RSFSR Official Notes Progress

LD201126 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] On kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the Russian Federation, winter crops have been sown on almost one-fifth of the area devoted to them. This was reported by the republic's Central Statistical Administration.

Commenting at our request on the data in the statistical report, (Gennadiy Ivanovich Beglov), chief of the Main Administration for Grain Crops at the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, noted that winter sowing had begun at a high pace. Field workers are striving to make maximum use of the favorable weather conditions.

On many kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the Urals and in Kirov Oblast, the sowing season is already almost at an end. Farms are applying additional fertilizer to the winter crops and the standard of work has risen considerably. Over 17 million hectares of land have been prepared for sowing. In a number of oblasts, however, this work is being done slowly. This applies to Bryanskaya, Ivanovskaya, Kostromskaya and Smolenskaya Oblasts. It is now the best time for sowing here, but not all the fields are yet plowed.

More winter plowing for the forthcoming spring sowing is being done now than was the case last year. This work has been well organized in Orelskaya and Ryazanskaya Oblasts, but in neighboring Tulskeya Oblast considerably fewer fields have been plowed. Also lagging behind in this work are the field workers of Kirovskaya and Cherkovskaya Oblasts. Work on preparing for the next harvest is being done simultaneously with the harvesting. It has now been done on almost 60 percent of the area in the republic, and harvesting of grain crops has now reached the final stages of many oblasts of the Central Chernozem Region. Harvesting is in progress everywhere in Siberia and the north of the European part of the republic.

Belorussian Seminar

PM201500 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 11 Aug 81 p 1

[BELTA report: "It Is the Lofty Duty of Specialists and All Rural Workers To Work Creatively and to the Best of Their Ability"]

[Excerpts] Bobruysk, 10 Aug--A republic seminar held here today examined certain questions of practical work in agricultural production for implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and fulfilling the plans for the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The seminar's main theme was raising the efficiency of fodder production by cultivating big crops of corn; and organizing the corn harvest and preparing high-quality silage by mechanized interfarm detachments.

An analysis of the state of affairs in harvesting shows that many kolkhozes, sovkhoses and rayons have virtually finished harvesting grain crops.

At present, when all the grain is perfectly ready for harvesting, the pace of harvesting on many kolkhozes, sovkhoses and in many rayons and oblasts unfortunately continues to remain slow.

The daily increase in the area of grain harvested in the republic as a whole in the last 3 days has been 4.4 percent while in Grodnenskaya Oblast it is 5.2 percent; in Minskaya Oblast, 5.1 percent; in Mogilevskaya Oblast, 4.7 percent; in Vitebskaya Oblast, 4.4 percent; and in Brestskaya Oblast, 4.2 percent.

The grain harvest is being conducted extremely slowly by many farms in Braslavskiy, Verkhnedvinskiy, Kiorskiy, Ushachskiy, Oshmyanskiy, Smorgonskiy, Logyskiy, Dzerzhinskiy, Krupskiy, Borisovskiy, Goglyanskiy and Shklovskiy Rayons.

The discrepancy between grain threshing and gathering straw from the fields is increasing daily. It already stands at over 568,000 hectares. The slow pace of harvesting work can largely be attributed to bad organization of work and unproductive use of equipment. Each day 15-20 percent of combine harvesters stand idle for various organizational or technical reasons.

Besides gathering in the harvest, it was stressed at the seminar, work on preparing for sowing winter crops must be conducted more vigorously. On the majority of kolkhozes and sovkhoses the fields are being cleared of their previous crops slowly and the pace of soil preparation is slow. As of 8 August, only 479,100 hectares or 33.3 percent of the planned area had been plowed. During the first week of August only 244,200 hectares or 34,900 hectares per day had been plowed. At such a pace, Brestskaya, Minskaya and Gomelskaya Oblasts will need over 40 days for this work.

The preparation of the soil in Gantsevichskiy, Sennenskiy, Gomelskiy, Oshmyanskiy, Krupskiy, Kirovskiy and a number of other rayons is proceeding particularly badly. Not all farms are applying organic fertilizers for the winter crop and no one is monitoring this work.

There are farms and even rayons where stocks of winter crop seeds for sowing this year have still not been fully laid in. The cleaning of seeds and checking of these for sowing quality is proceeding badly. According to data from the republic's state seed inspectorate, as of 5 August only 48,000 tons or 14 percent of the requirement were ready on the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses. The provision of quality-controlled seeds is even lower in Minskaya, Vitebskaya, Grodnenskaya and Mogilevskaya Oblasts.

Maximum efforts must be exerted for the well-organized and high-standard sowing of winter crops.

During the seminar great attention was paid to fodder procurement. Of all the urgent work now being conducted in the countryside, this, as before, remains among the most important and main operations. As of 8 August the following had been procured: 82.7 percent of hay; 74.5 percent of cured hay; 29.2 percent of silage and 63.8 percent of dehydrated fodder in respect of the plan targets. Some 7.2 quintals of fodder units has been laid in stock per standard head of livestock including 8.1 quintals on Gomelskaya Oblast's kolkhozes and sovhozes and 7.3 quintals in Brestskaya and Minskaya Oblasts.

Good results have been achieved in fodder procurement by the farms of Ivanovskiy, Berezovskiy, Tolochinskiy, Svetlogorskiy, Khoynikskiy, Koplyskiy, Slutskiy and Khotimskiy Rayons where over eight quintals of fodder units have been laid in per standard head of livestock. However, matters are proceeding in this way by no means everywhere. Over 30 rayons have less than 6 quintals of fodder units per standard head of livestock. They are Gantsevichskiy, Braslavskiy, Glubokskiy, Lepelskiy, Ushachskiy, Sharkovshchinskiy, Loyevskiy, Volkovysskiy, Dyatlovskiy, Slonimskiy, Logoyskiy, Bobruyskiy, Klichevskiy, Osipovichskiy and other rayons. Some 120 farms have laid in only 4 or fewer quintals of fodder units per standard head of livestock. Brestskaya Oblast has 34 such farms, Vitebskaya Oblast has 39, Gomelskaya Oblast has 4, Grodnenskaya Oblast has 57, Minskaya Oblast has 37 and Mogilevskaya Oblast has 58 such kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

And this has been caused not only by the use of labor resources and the diversion of technical facilities for other work but also by a great lack of organization, an inability to deploy available resources on a wide scale or to use them highly productively.

At present, all farms have sources for accumulating fodder. Above all it is necessary to harvest areas of perennial sown and natural grasses where it was impossible to use machine facilities. This is a great reserve for replenishing the stocks of coarse fodder and exists on practically every kolkhoz and sovkhoz. A second mowing of grasses should be carried out promptly. The procurement of hay, cured hay and silage should be conducted vigorously and places for stockpiling green matter from nonagricultural lands should be defined, both within farms and outside them. Everything cultivated must be fully harvested and stored and spring and winter straw, grain crop chaff, grass seed plants, the haulms of root crops and potatoes and vegetable waste must be used for fodder purposes. Everything must be done this year to provide all the necessary high-quality coarse and succulent fodder for public livestock raising and for citizen's own personal livestock and, on this basis, to reduce the use of grain for fodder purposes.

A good corn crop has been cultivated practically everywhere this year. There is real potential for supplementing the fodder ration with high-quality silage. The task is for every farm to gather this crop promptly and without losses. Thus it is necessary to utilize all the resources of which the seminar participants were given a practical demonstration.

While solving current tasks in fodder production, one must not lose sight of long-term issues. Among these, a common task is the improvement of fodder lands and the sowing and resowing to grass of hayfields and pasture lands. Extremely favorable conditions for doing this work have been created this year. Over 30,000 tons of perennial grass seed has already been procured and the weather is good, making it possible to sow any area to grass. These opportunities must be used to considerably improve the fodder lands.

The seminar also examined the question of fulfilling the plans and pledges for the production and procurement of livestock products. For reasons which are well known, a tense situation has emerged in the republic. Over the first 7 months, the republic fulfilled the annual plan for the purchase of livestock and poultry by 42 percent, while Vitebskaya Oblast has fulfilled it by only 33 percent and Gomelskaya and Mogilevskaya Oblasts have fulfilled it by 39 percent. The milk procurement plan has been 54 percent fulfilled, including 49 percent in Vitebskaya Oblast, 50 percent in Gomelskaya Oblast and 52 percent in Mogilevskaya Oblast. The purchases of milk are down in all oblasts for this period in comparison with last January-July and likewise for meat, too, except in Mogilevskaya Oblast.

A fall in livestock productivity has been permitted. Over the first 7 months of this year in comparison with the same period last year, milk yield from cows has dropped by 153 kg and the average daily weight gain of livestock is down by 40 grams and of hogs by 16 grams. The greatest shortfall in these indicators has been permitted on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Gomelskaya, Brestskaya, Vitebskaya and Grodnenskaya Oblasts.

It was stressed that the situation which has emerged regarding the production of livestock products cannot be explained by objective reasons alone. What we have here are organizational defects [izderzhki], particularly with the onset of the pasturing period. The practice of a loss of animal productivity during the transitional period--from winter to summer rations--has still not been eradicated in all regions or on all farms. The uninterrupted supply of green matter to livestock in order to obtain the planned productivity has not been organized everywhere. There are instance of violations of daily routines on farms.

The seminar was addressed by T. Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

MARSHAL KUTAKHOV DELIVERS AIR FLEET DAY SPEECH

LD201320 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Address on USSR Air Fleet Day by P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the air forces, USSR deputy defense minister, Hero of the Soviet Union and air force chief marshal--live or recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, this year our homeland is marking USSR Air Fleet Day in an atmosphere of lofty political and labor activity and of monolithic solidarity of the Soviet people and servicemen of the Armed Forces around the Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee, and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, headed by that true Marxist-Leninist, outstanding state and political figure of our times, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The land of the soviets, led by its tried and tested vanguard, the Communist Party, is firmly and consistently proceeding on the Leninist course of peace and socialism. Our people, inspired by the historic decisions of the 26th party congress, are engaged in peaceful, creative labor on an immense scale. In response to the party's call to mark the new 5-year plan with innovative shock labor for the good of the motherland, socialist competition has been broadly developed in labor collectives for enhancing the efficiency and quality of work, acceleration of scientific-technological progress and successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Mighty economic potential has been created in our country by the efforts of the Leninist party and the whole people. Defensive might is increasing, and the Soviet people's material and cultural standard of living is constantly rising. Our valiant Armed Forces are the mighty and reliable protection of the motherland, the faithful guard for the construction of communism and the bulwark for universal peace. Our glorious air force stands in the united ranks of defenders of the land of the soviets: Its battle record began together with the birth of the world's first socialist state. Its formation and development is indissolubly linked with the name of V.I. Lenin. On his initiative, the Bureau of Commissars for Aviation and Aeronautics was formed on 10 November 1917, and in January 1918 the mass formation of the first airborne detachments comprising (?the nucleus) of the Red Air Force began.

During the Civil War the Red (?airmen) were successful in action against Kolchak, excelled in battles against Denikin and defeated Wrangel. History carefully preserves the names of the first generation of winged sons who in difficult battles together with the whole Red Army defended the socialist fatherland from internal and external counterrevolution.

In the years of the First 5-Year Plan, because of the constant concern of the Communist Party, a mighty aviation industry was created, talented scientists and designers were fostered, and cadres of flyers and technicians were trained. An inestimable contribution was made to the development of aviation by the Leninist Komsomol, which 50 years ago adopted the decision to give its patronage to the air force. Young people who were bold, educated in the spirit of boundless fidelity to communist ideals and of faithfulness to the party and people, entered aviation. In an unprecedentedly short time the land of the soviets became one of the world's leading aviation powers. Following the patriotic call to fly highest, fastest and furthest, Soviet airmen in the prewar years completed a number of outstanding flights in Soviet aircraft and established more than a third of the world air records. The heroic epic of the rescue of the Chelyuskin expedition in 1934 will forever remain in the people's memories, as will the outstanding flight by Chkalov's crew over the North Pole to America.

The growing might of our aviation and the lofty moral-political and battle qualities of Soviet pilots were clearly to be seen in the battles against Japanese militarists at (Lake Assan) and (Han En Lo) River. Soviet volunteer pilots, carrying out their internationalist duty, fought bravely in the skies of Spain, Mongolia and China.

The contribution of our aviation to the victory of the Soviet people over fascist Germany is inestimable. At all stages of the Great Patriotic War not one large combat operation was conducted without the active participation of the air force, which defeated the German aviation in harsh air conflicts and delivered crushing blows against the enemy in united battle order with the servicemen of the army and navy. Soviet aviation successfully (?defended) its troops and industrial sites from air strikes, waged air operations to defeat individual ground units and the enemy's air force, did reconnaissance and dropped supplies for partisans' combat operations, destroyed the personnel and military machinery of the enemy, and destroyed military targets deep in the hinterland of Hitlerite Germany.

Ideological conviction, devotion to the Communist Party and the socialist motherland, Soviet patriotism, fidelity to the serviceman's duty and hate for the enemy served for military pilots as an inexhaustible source of daring, courage and cherished military valor. The winged sons of the fatherland acted boldly in air fights with the enemy despite the latter's numerical superiority, and when their ammunition ran out they used the weapon of the bold: ramming. In the war years our pilots carried out a total of more than 500 air ramming, and more than 350 times sent their burning or damaged aircraft against formations of the enemy's personnel and equipment. In the war years Soviet pilots made more than 3 million sorties and destroyed 57,000 Hitlerite aircraft in air battles and strikes on airfields, which comprised two-thirds of their losses on the Soviet-German front.

The pilots of naval aviation made a big contribution to the victory over the enemy alongside the air force pilots and the air defense fighters. The Soviet aviation industry also worthily passed the examination before the motherland. In the years of the Great Patriotic War, it produced 108,000 combat aircraft and adopted serial production of 25 new types.

The motherland assessed the feats of its winged defenders on all their merits. For courage and heroism more than 200,000 aviators were awarded orders and medals, 2,420 pilots were awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union, 65 of them twice, and the present Marshal of Aviation Pokryshkin, and (Colonel General Azhdu) became thrice Heroes of the Soviet Union. More than one-third of aviation formations and units were awarded the title "Guard," and two-thirds received honorary titles, while approximately 900 were awarded orders of the USSR.

It was 40 years ago that the great crime of the dark forces of imperialism was perpetrated, the treacherous attack by Hitlerite Germany against the Soviet Union. Fascism prepared for its bloody aggression leaning on the support of world reaction. This criminal policy cost the peoples dear. It has direct similarities with the contemporary adventurism of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, with their readiness, in their own narrow, selfish aims, to put mankind's vital interests at stake. The Soviet people who lost 20 million people in a cruel and bloody war, will never forget. We are reminded about [word indistinct] by the grey walls of the Brest fortress, the ringing of the bells in Belorussia's Khatyn. We are reminded by the defenders cast in bronze of the Mameyev Hill and at Malaya Zemlya, and it is evoked by the eternal flame at memorials to fallen heroes. Remembering the war that has passed means for us to be constantly ready to defend the motherland, to ensure its security, to guard reliably the peaceful, creative labor of Soviet people and of the peoples of the countries of the socialist community. This is demanded of us by the harsh lessons of history and the contemporary international situation.

The greatest concern and disquiet at the increased military danger and the unprecedented scope of the arms race were expressed in the speech by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the Fifth USSR Supreme Soviet Session and by the "Appeal to Parliaments and Peoples of the World" adopted there. Reactionary imperialist circles, primarily in the United States, having forgotten the lessons of history, are today nurturing far-reaching aggressive plans, are stepping up international tension, are winding up in every way the flywheel of the arms race, striving to attain military superiority over the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. Our party and the Soviet Government are giving a worthy rebuff to these aggressive intrigues, actively implementing a policy of peace. Speaking at the festivities in Kiev, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted that our primary and most sacred duty is to guarantee the security of our country and its allies and to ensure reliable peace for the Soviet people. The USSR Supreme Soviet "Appeal to Parliaments and Peoples of the World" says: the guaranteeing of peace has been, is and will remain the supreme aim of the foreign policy of the Soviet state. This is the aim of the peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Taking into account the complications of the international situation and the increased military danger from the direction of imperialism, our party and state are unflinchingly concerned for the strengthening of the country's defensive might and improving the Armed Forces, which was stated quite definitely at the 26th CPSU Congress. A firm fusion of enhanced technical equipment, military skill and an irrepressible morale, such is the combat potential today of the Soviet Armed Forces. The combat might and combat readiness of the Soviet Army and Navy have been raised to a qualitatively new level; the Soviet Air Force is a reliable guard for the air borders of our motherland. At present the aviation of the Armed Forces is equipped with modern combat technology and weapons, and has at its disposal highly qualified cadres boundlessly devoted to the cause of communism and everything necessary for reliable defense of the gains of the Great October. At present, intense flying and combat training is in progress in the units and formations of the air force. Leaning on the political enthusiasm and enthusiasm for action [delovoy pod'yem] of the personnel evoked by the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, commanders, political organs, party and Komsomol organizations are directing all their efforts toward the further enhancement of combat readiness of units and formations of the air force. The personnel, motivated by profound feelings of patriotism, firmly following the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and the USSR Ministry of Defense, are persistently mastering modern aviation equipment and the skills of air combat and interception, of precision bombing and missile strikes, and are enhancing their political awareness, soldierly discipline and organization. During combat and political training, work on ideological tempering of the personnel is conducted consistently and purposefully. At the focus of the ideological life of all military collectives are the decisions of the 26th party congress, the CPSU Central Committee decision "On Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work," and the works and advice on defense issues by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which are an active aid in forming a communist world outlook in military aviators and in inculcating a high level of political awareness and combat readiness.

Military aviators are meeting USSR Air Fleet Day with high indices for combat and political training. In broadly developed competition for a high level of combat readiness and strict soldierly order, the ranks of specialists designated "excellent" and "high-class" are multiplying, as are those of masters of military applications, and of pilots, navigators and snipers. The initiators of socialist competition in the air force, the Guards air regiment of bombers commanded by Lieutenant Colonel (Rodionov) are successfully fulfilling their pledges.

The CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government highly appraise the military labor of Soviet servicemen. Many aviators have been awarded lofty government awards for achievements in combat and political training and for successful mastering of modern aviation technology. Another detachment of famed aviators has been awarded the honorary title of Distinguished Military Pilot and Distinguished Military Navigator of the USSR.

Workers of the aviation industry and Aeroflot, and the DOSAAF amateur pilots [sportsmen-aviatory] are meeting Air Fleet Day with great achievements. Today when the country is honoring its winged (?warriors) I should like to express especial gratitude and thanks to veterans of aviation and to all those who in peacetime and in the harsh years of war have displayed courage and valor in their selfless labor in strengthening the aviation might of our motherland.

Dear comrades, I heartily congratulate you on the traditional holiday of the USSR Air Fleet Day. On this festive day, on behalf of all military aviators, I assure you that the air force, in united battle order with the other arms of the forces, will continue to fulfill its patriotic and internationalist duty, reliably to defend the gains of socialism and the sacred borders of our great motherland, the USSR. Closely united around the Leninist party and its Leninist Central Committee headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, they are ever ready to deliver a crushing rebuff to any aggressor.